

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR SHANGHAI TO SAIL ON

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, PRINZ LUDWIG, WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec, at Noon.
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. F. v. Bismarck (T. 16,900)
ANTWERP and HAMBURG

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "BULO" About WEDNESDAY, 28th Dec.
and YOKOHAMA Capt. H. Formes (T. 16,900)

MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEW, "COBLENZ" SATURDAY, 31st Dec, at Daylight.
GUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, Capt. H. Regener (T. 6,750)
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

KOBE and YOKOHAMA, "PRINZ WALDMAR" About TUESDAY, 10th January.
Capt. F. Isacks (T. 6,100)

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [707]

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., OLIFTON GARDENS.
1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officers' Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.
GODOWNS, 1st to 155, PRAYA EAST.
OFFICES, No. 3, CONNAUGHT ROAD 1st Floor.
A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
No. 10, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door.
Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [59]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [61]

Intimation

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 11.15 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des VORUX ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [62]

Intimations.

GENTLEMEN,

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds.—double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.
Silk Scarves, assorted colours;
Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [682]

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [64]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1901. [65]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 431 ft.
Width of Entrance . 80 " Width of Entrance... 50 " Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 " Water on Blocks ... 46 " Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

Moorling basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 15 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midland Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 532, Takashimacho Office 292, or 2050, Inland Office 2351.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances, 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 154.5 acres. Direct water frontage 0.236 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [63]



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT!

61, DES VORUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [66]

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Allagar	8,515	3,550	3,877
Alor Pongau	2,561	—	15,118
Alor Gajah	—	30	1,074
Alma	1,200	1,100	7,350
Anglo Malay	67,359	—	57,547
Ayer Kunlung	40	—	2,586
Ayer Molek	3,093	—	18,893
Ayer Panas	1,465	2,100	7,705
Balagowrie	8,481	9,959	94,817
Batak Rabi	1,728	—	15,593
Batang	4,820	—	24,127
Batu Caves	15,572	—	119,612
Batu Tiga	11,251	—	75,122
Berham	1,100	1,500	2,600
Berlam	—	—	81,803
Bikam	3,135	—	20,101
Brieh	1,728	—	7,610
Bukit Kajang	5,664	7,831	48,191
Bukit Rajah	—	—	308,905
Bukit Lintang	4,752	6,100	40,820
Bukit Timah	1,357	1,246	6,574
Bukit K. B.	691	—	2,595
Bukit Chelak	4,050	—	4,000
Carey United	10,350	10,150	107,050
Castlefield	—	—	31,108
Changkat Serdang	2,955	—	29,544
Changkat Salak	2,344	1,919	19,331
Cheng	935	1,100	3,045
Cicely	15,126	15,318	124,715
Consolidated Malay	—	—	129,020
Oleodona	23,541	—	202,888
Chumor	—	—	8,274
Cherunose	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota	503	1,410	2,100
Damansara	—	—	258,100
D. Malina	410	915	1,355
Edinburgh	8,000	—	61,950
Federated (Solang)	—	—	91,348
F.M.S. Rubber	34,670	35,950	474,482
Gedong	—	—	117,100
Glenealy	2,094	2,123	19,397
Glenshiel	5,317	6,016	40,856
Golden Hope	8,517	—	60,803
Goldconda	—	—	104,416
Gula Kalumpung	12,000	—	32,800
Hal Kee	617	—	3,130
Harpender	12,512	21,103	81,645
Haytor	568	144	2,118
Heawood	1,324	—	6,561
High & Lowlands	48,155	40,477	469,573
Inch Kenneth	16,469	17,447	146,301
Indragiri	785	—	4,653
Jimah	450	—	552
Jugra	—	—	60,583
Jehong	23,850	—	186,250
Kapar Para	—	—	97,816
Kamuning	9,800	10,560	147,972
Kempsey	—	—	27,134
Kepong	5,450	—	31,639
Klebang	359	413	1,425
Kota Tiegai	50	—	4,098
Kuala Klang	—	—	16,593
Kutua	3,607	—	13,765
Krian Rih. Est.	4,100	—	19,554
Kuala Lumpur	54,510	—	455,750
Kuala Selangor	7,000	—	7,000
Labu	20,103	20,128	181,388
Landron	28,425	19,656	339,918
Leabury	10,812	12,350	121,751
Linggi	82,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic	20,777	—	321,565
Malaka Pinda	512	—	7,194
Malacca Plant	35,000	—	255,000
Mandal Tekong	720	937	2,561
Merton	2,434	2,335	10,741
New Serendah	711	—	2,354
New Singapore	80	120	420
North Hummock	—	—	41,018
Nova Scotia	—	—	83,405
Padang Jawa	920	—	920
Pajam	3,000	4,420	29,730
Pantai	—	319	1,391
Pataling	30,620	—	205,541
Pegoh	5,571	6,009	47,000
Pengkalan Durian	985	1,405	5,547
Perak Plant	—	—	98,688
Port Dickson	1,450	1,653	8,138
Radella	1,534	1,712	11,415
Rambia	1,415	1,658	9,931
Riba Rubber	7,077	—	54,853
Rubana	21,250	—	131,779
Ratanui	2,500	2,750	10,854
Riber Growers Assn.	3,977	—	55,430
St. Helena	170	265	1,165
Sengal	9,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba	9,000	—	58,108
Sungel Choh	4,550	—	41,047
Sungel Kapar	—	—	120,326
Sandycroft	10,469	10,125	87,705
Seaford	—	—	135,504
Selangor	—	—	237,790
Seremban	14,187	—	215,161
Sembawang	8,318	941	5,837
Senawang	8,268	9,868	65,741
Shelford	10,000	13,000	50,301
S'pore & Johore	14,421	15,641	116,007
Singapore Para	5,250	4,250	53,825
Straits Rubber	44,150	—	240,030
Sungel Salak	503	—	16,640
Sungel Way	10,118	—	47,969
Sungul Chumor	1,889	—	6,668
Sonport	870	—	2,616
Tambalak	970	—	4,185
Tanjong Malim	800	1,700	5,950
Telok Anson	1,052	—	6,789
Tali Ayer	14,483	—	103,329
Tremelby	318	—	2,621
Taiping	530	—	2,458
Ulu Pandan	530	574	2,885
United Singapore	2,128	2,669	15,747
United Sumatra	5,100	41,130	191,400
Vallambrosa	—	—	29,140

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—Singapore Free Press.]

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,

NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

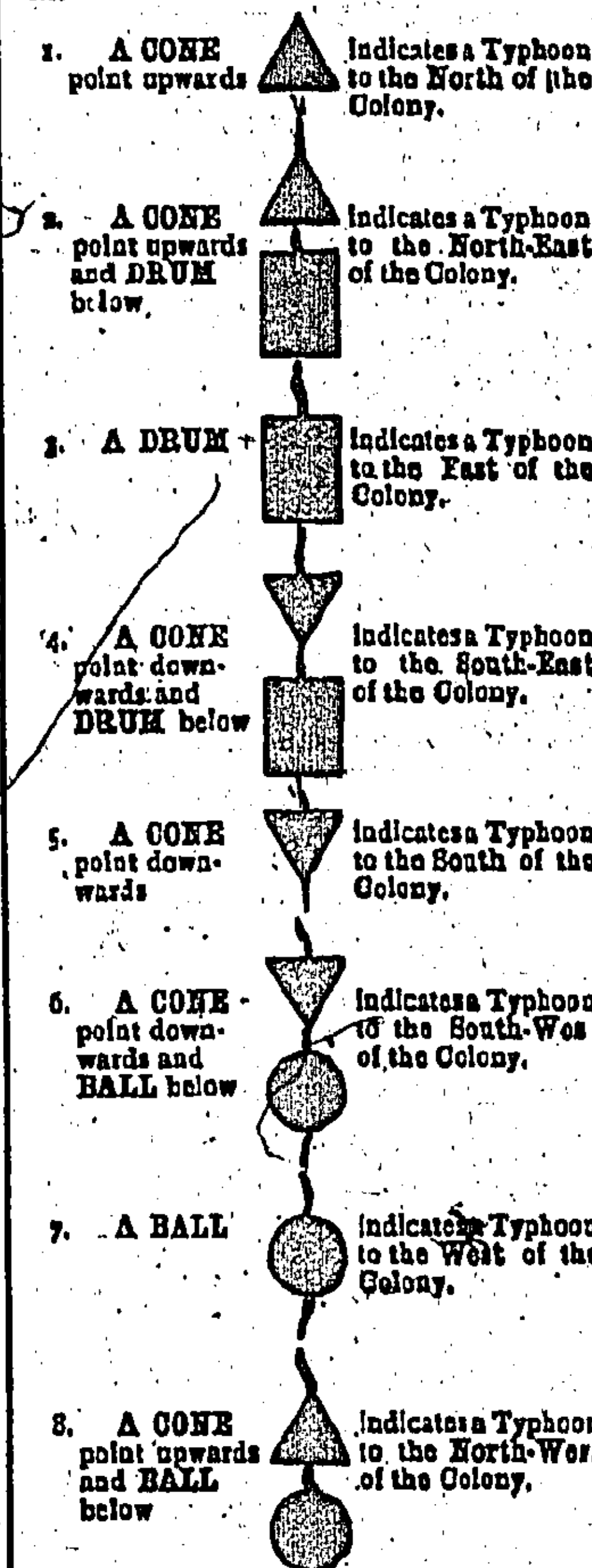
Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [68]

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Red Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cross will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.<

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES.

COATS....

EVENING

CLOAKS -

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

7th November, 1910

MARRIAGE IN THE EAST.

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION TO A WEDDED LIFE.

The Times of Ceylon has been publishing correspondence on the question of marriage in the East and from quite a shelf of letters the following, signed Ten Per Cent., is reproduced:

You, Mr. Editor, I am afraid, would be the first to object to too broad views, though, possibly, would agree on almost every point with the writer. I am simply urged to contribute my opinion on the grounds of common sense and experience, and at the same time hoping that both marriageable men and girls may seriously ponder over and consider the delicate question, and understand that all the circumstances connected with marriage are not so very dreadful as our grandmothers were inclined to paint them. I admit marriage is rather serious. Thousands of other undertakings in life are equally so. Never venture, never win, is an excellent maxim, and not second to act well your part, for here the honour lies, both applicable to the marriageable. No one can expect to get a good thing by just sitting down and considering the life, and its bits.

IMAGINARY DIFFICULTIES

play the victim with matrimonial intentions, and mean to try to explain (and I hope convince, too, at least the sensible and broad-minded members of the marriageable community) that the chief objections put forward by the opposers of marriage in the East do not, or should not, exist. I assert now (but am open to correction) that ninety-five per cent. of the marriageable girls in the East are not only well and vigorous but enjoy most excellent health, and there should be no fears whatever that even the poorest bachelors should remain single simply because he dreads the expense which illness, consequent to marriage, would entail.

SELFISH BACHELORS.

What is to be deduced from the many opinions, what strikes the readers as being the predominating reason put forward by ninety-nine per cent. of your correspondents who are opposed to marriage in the East? Simply this: want of sufficient means, not for necessary requirements alone, but the foregone conclusion that there must be children to provide for too. Many bachelors prefer to be single and to spend every blooming cent on themselves and their enjoyments; they think it quite noble to say "I'd love to get married, old chap, but you know I couldn't keep a wife as I'd like to on my present screw, and then, Great Scott! what about the kids? Oh no, old chap, it's all fat to have kids, and not be able to bring them up properly, etc." I thoroughly agree with the latter. Why have children you cannot afford to bring up, any more than you would murder your poor old father or uncle to increase your wealth? Neither can bring you happiness. It's simply this: my medical adviser says my only chance of recovery and restoration to health is to take a trip home, change of air, rest and good food. Well, I can afford this right enough; but when the expenses of the latter, sports, dances, races, etc., can't be done, must just go on and

DIE A POOR MISERABLE WRETCH.

The doctor replies "Poor fool! I have only suggested a means to restore your health; you can easily afford it. A Hotel Cecil life, motor-car, and special train are not necessities; nor should they be thought of in your present financial position. You have my advice: do as you please. I say to a man (every man in receipt of £100 per annum, and free quarters as is usually given on estates any way). Old chap! You are not happy; you do not know what real happiness is. He asks What? A wife, I reply, one of the real genuine sort, who reciprocates love and affection, who considers what's good for you suffices for her. No wealth to her is more valuable than your love and care. She consoles you in your worries and troubles, helps you and lovingly nurses you in your illnesses. There should be few or none, as

A TRUE WIFE'S LOVE

suffices to restore health, gives ungodly happiness, and stimulates the determination to succeed, which means wealth. What's his reply? That's all very well, old chap, but what about the kids? My answer is the same as the doctor gave, simply: All your obligations are for yourself and your wife, certainly not to the state, when you can't afford to sacrifice your happiness and endanger the life of a love-bestowing girl. Ordinary illness, of course, has to be calculated on; both East and West; you need not purposely expose yourself. Take care of yourself and the girl you vowed to cherish. What is in your power to prevent in your business, and not to allow to occur what is calculated without any doubt to undermine, and almost permanently ruin, the health and vigour of fifty per cent. of the girls who have elected to share their love and affection with those men whom circumstances compel to spend a large portion of their lives in the East.

TWO PICTURES.

Some little advice can be deduced from the above. What do we hear frequently? Well, Dick, where have you been? Oh, I went over to see poor old Jack—, didn't see him since his wedding three and a half years ago! he has a fairly good charge, but how awfully changed he is; miserable and unhappy-looking; doesn't know his soul's his own. He came in dead beat, and was promptly called to dangle and humour little Jack, who was yelling like a demon in the room. Presently the Missus appeared with a squalling baby. You would never recognise the handsome and decently got up Gladys of four years ago; she has become a veritable old hag, so high heels and three-feet-across hats on a lovely baby's head of hair! Poor girl! She was dead done, looking ghastly ill; she and Jack had been up for nights looking after the kids. The nurse, by the way, is a devilish nice piece of goods, but I only had a glimpse of her as she was trying to keep little

he second one, from bursting her lungs— whooping cough or something. I felt a blues coming on, so cleared out. What price marriage, old chap? Fa! Fa!

There is another picture, however, and it is for the marriageable to select.

Halloo, Johnny, where are you off, too? Back to the totem, have you just spent a week and with the— Jimmy is a marvel; five years married now, and he

LOOKS TEN YEARS YOUNGER

than he did, never struck such a happy-looking couple after five years. Spicing away like chess too, like the old engagement days. She is as gay as a bird, a bit of a devil, you know too, but they are devilish fond of each other. Any kids? What! Do you think Jimmy and his Missus are blooming kids? Jimmy only draws £100 a month; what does he want with kids? Must get spliced, old chap, so long!

Whether marriage is a failure or not in the East is a very difficult question to tackle, but I should say it is equally as successful as anywhere else. Nothing is perfect anywhere. Absence of true love and affection has a terrible cost to answer for all over the world. Where it exists, it is all bliss and happiness: Heaven itself! In fact it is everything glorious that can be imagined. Gold can't procure it, nor keep it either. There are

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGES

though they can be easily summed up as follows:

Good looks, attractive figures	Result.
Money	Separation 40%
Love of Children	Misery, contempt, hatred 30%
Love and affection only	No love on one or both sides: hell on earth 20%
	Eternal bliss and happiness 10%

Married on £125 per annum, 24 years ago, 20 kids, and, proud to say, one of the ten per cent.

[Note by the Ed. of the Times of Ceylon:—Our correspondent gets along swimmingly until the final analysis. Apply this analysis to childless marriage, and it would about fit.]

MEN IN THE AIR.

A French newspaper, the *Echo de Paris*, recently made a world census of the number of aeroplanes, dirigibles, and men who could fly. France had 300 aeroplanes and 18 dirigibles, and 185 experienced aviators, 42 of whom had stayed in the air continuously for over an hour. But there were only four Germans, five Englishmen, six Americans, and about half-a-dozen aviators of other nationalities who were worthy of notice. France had manufactured and sold 1,500 flying machines, whilst the output of every other country did not then amount to 300. France had 80 dirigibles, as compared with Germany's 12. Both countries had eight more under construction. A German newspaper, criticising these figures, says:—"We can content ourselves with this: Germany and France are about equal in area, but Germany has 63 millions of inhabitants and France but 35 millions. And every day the difference grows greater in our favour. Why should we not allow these folk the inexpressive pleasure of dreaming?"

Auction.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1911, at 10 A.M., at the NAVAL YARD CAMBER, THE PONTON LIGHTER "MEGOHM" together with the fittings in One Lot as described herein.

As the now lies in Chamber of the Naval Yard.

The Admiralty does not guarantee the Lighter to be fit for further sea or harbour service.

The Lighter may be viewed for Seven days before date of Sale on production of an Inspection Order which can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [759]

Notice of Firm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

HAVING returned to the Company, I will RESUME CHARGE of the affairs of the Company from To-day.

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1910. [768]

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 368 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th instants.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1910. [763]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 368, ALL FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th instants.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1910. [764]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 368, ALL MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th instants.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1910. [765]

Xmas! Xmas! Xmas!

READY ON VIEW

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

French Chocolates and Bonbons.

Cadbury's Chocolates and Pascal's Confectionery.

Tom Smith's Crackers.

Santa Claus' Stockings and French Dolls and Toys.

FRENCH STORE.

L. GAMEAU, 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910. [747]

CRACKERS

FOR

TABLE DECORATION

CALL AT

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Vœux Road

Central.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1910. [75]

HONG KONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 22nd Dec., 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beefsteak and prime cut—Mel Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
" Roast—Shiu	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	25
" Soup, Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	22
" Sirloin—Ngau Lam	22
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Ching	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	8
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	9
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (addressed)—Ngau To	6
Galves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwat	22
" Leg—Yeung Pal	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong	22
" Brains—Chi Know	per set
" Feet—Chi Keok	each
" Fry—Chi Chak	25
" Head—Chi Tau	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair
" Liver—Chi Kon	20
Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwat	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	22
" Leg—Chu Pal	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	each
" Heart—Yeung Sum	each
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	each
" Liver—Yeung Con	each
Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	24
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	21
Veal—Ngau Chai Yau	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yau Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	31
Ducks—Ap	10
Doves—Fan Kai	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tin	per doz.
Fowls, Canton—Kai	31
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geesa—Ngo	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	80
Ngo	pair
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare—Ta Chai	75
Partridge—She Khoo	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kop	each
" Holbow—Holbow Pak Kop	27
Quail—Um Chien	15
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
Salpae—Sa Chai	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per lb
" Hen— " Na	55
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol-ap	pair
Teal, Shanghai, Sol Ap Chai	55
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sol Ap	per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	9
Bream—Bin Yu	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Garp—Li Yu	18
Gutfish—Chik Yu	17
Goddish—Man Yu	18
Grabs—Hal	18
Grubs—Hal	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	22
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	22
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	8
Kel, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu	15
" Yellow—Wong Sin	28
Frog—Tien Kai	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan	20
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	20
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheng Kwau Yu	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wo Yu	20
Lobsters—Lung Ha	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	20
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oysters—Sang Hgo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kong Yu	20
Perch—Tau Loo	20
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	20
Plaice—Pan Yu	20
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	20
Prawn—Ming Ha	20
Ray—Pal Fa Yu	20
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	20
Rock—Chau Yu	20
Salmon, (Chin), fresh water—Ma Yu	20

Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	11
Shrimps—Ha	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	20
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	16
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	15
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	11

FRUITS.

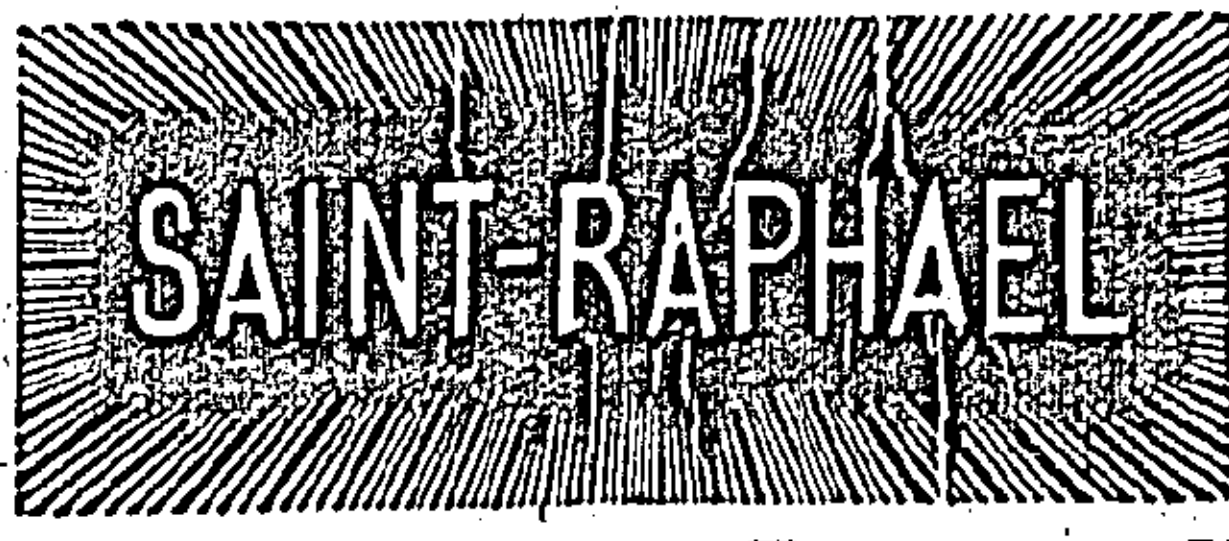
Almond—Hung Yau	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	22
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping	18
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping	18
" Small—Hoi Tong	18
" Standard—Fan Lai Chai	each
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	8
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai	4
Chickens, Chinese—Fong Lut	10
Cocconuts—Yeh Tai	each
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	24
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	5
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong	5
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai Con	24
" Fresh, Lai Chai	each
Limes, (Salmon)—Sal, Kang Ning	6
Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong	18
Mango, Saigon—Sal Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz.	—
Oranges, Tin Chang	8
" Small—Tai Kut	each
" Mandarin—Tin Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	—
Passion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
Peanuts—Fa Sang	20
Perlimmons, Large—Hung Chai	5
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	18
" 2nd quality—Sheung Poon	18
" and cooking—Chung-tang	—
Paw-law	—
Platains—Tai Chai	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pomelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yau	each
Walnuts, Hop Ton	12
" Green—Sang Hop Ton	—
Shanghai Lo Kwai	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, 3 nonghal—Sheung Hoi Ab	7
Chai Chai	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	10
Tau	—
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	7
Pin Tau	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	1
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Broadbean Shoots—Chook Shun	20
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	2
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh hoi	6
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	3
Carrot, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai	12
Carrot, Medium size—Cheng Yeh	8
Choi-lai	each
Cauliflower, Small size—Sal Yeh Chai	5
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	3
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai	10
Chillies, Dried—Oon Lai Chai	2
" Red—Hung Fa	7
" Green—Cheng Lai Chai	2
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chai Lin	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	2
Blister Squash—Fa Kwa	10
Garlic—Seng Tau	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keng	3
" old—Lo Keng	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kai	8
Indian Corn—Sok Mai	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai	each
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	4
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	6
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, fresh—Sang Chai Kho	2
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Ching Tau	7
" Green—Sang Ching	4
" Shal—Sheng Hoi Ching Tau	1
" Japan—Yat Poon	—
Okra—Mo Ker	70
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sal	8
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	12
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
Tau	—
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai	8
American—Fa Ki	8
Peechoy—Fak Chan Shu Tai	8
Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kw	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	3
Rhubarb	15
Shalots—Chai Ching Tau	6
Splashes (Chinese)—Paw Chai	—
Splashes—Yeh Chai	—
Tomatoes—Yan Ker	5
Taro—Wa Tau	2
Turnips, Fan-ti (Long)—Low Pak	2
" English—Yeung Low Pak, piece	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	3
Water Cress—Sal Yeung Chai	6
" Galtrops—Lan Kok	—
" Lily Roots—Lai Ngau	5
Yams—Tai Chai	4
Sage	per bundle

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary, Sanitary Board.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

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BULL DOG BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT in PINTS and SPLITS.

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1910.

HONOUR TO SIR HENRY MAY.

We are only echoing the sentiments of the entire community in offering to our Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., our cordial congratulations upon the honour with which His Majesty King George V. has rewarded his long and faithful Colonial services in appointing him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Yet while felicitating Sir Henry May upon his promotion into a new sphere of labour, we cannot but view with regret his departure from our shores. More than any other man in the Government Service, he is part and parcel of the whole scheme of our local administration. His entire official career has been in the Colony. Many of the best years of his life have been spent in intimate association with the every-day life of Hongkong. No public servant had a greater grasp of the Colony's needs and requirements, nor a more rigidly conscientious method of getting carried out those measures which he considered to be necessary to the public good. It is noteworthy that Sir Henry has been utterly fearless, and in some cases apparently callous to public sentiment, in effecting what he considered to be essential reforms in the Colony's administration. And as a consequence, there were not found wanting those who were ever ready to condemn any and all of the administrative changes made under his aegis, on the principle: "Can any good thing come out of—?" Coming out as a cadet as long ago as 1881, Sir Henry May arrived at a time when the Colonial departmental system was in an admittedly woeful state of ineptitude as a whole and when many branches of the Government service were rotten with corruption. It was in 1886 that he got appointed to his first important post as Assistant Registrar-General, from which he passed rapidly through higher grades until he had attained the position of acting Colonial Treasurer in 1893, Captain Superintendent of Police in 1893, and a seat on the Legislative Council in 1895. It was during this latter period that his forceful character and capacity for hard work were prominently brought to the front in connection with the repressive measures which had to be taken to combat the terrible visitations of plague which the Colony was at that time afflicted with, and also in putting down the sanguinary

collis riots which added to the troubles of the then Government. For these services, he was awarded the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George. In his capacity, too, of Head of the Police, he was instrumental in eradicating a notorious evil in the shape of the gambling hells which abounded in the Colony and, as afterwards proved, had been buying their immunity from Police interference for many years before by means of wholesale bribery. The inquiry that followed resulted in the punishment and dismissal of a large number of Police officials in all ranks. The work of re-organising the Force was ably carried out under his direction, and under him also the Fire Brigade was much improved in efficiency and equipment. In the operations connected with the taking over of the New Territory, Sir Henry took a prominent part and was largely responsible for the policing scheme adopted when the Kowloon Hinterland was acquired. Some nine years ago he was appointed Colonial Secretary, and since that time he has continued in that office with the exception of three periods when he was called to occupy the gubernatorial chair as Officer Administering the Government. During his tenure of this high office, Sir Henry May has brought into play all his acknowledged energy, steadiness of purpose, and enthusiasm; and he has proved himself to be a masterly Administrator of the Colony's affairs, just as in his Secretaryship capacity he earned the reputation of being a sound and reliable adviser—in fact, "the power behind the throne." During his term of service in Hongkong we have seen many old abuses swept away and many new reforms instituted. The building laws have been amended to bring them into line with modern requirements, the sanitation of the city has been greatly improved, plague has been practically stamped out; and in Governmental Departments generally, the constant trend has been towards betterment. In all these things, making for a healthy communal life and an efficient Administration, the influence of Sir Henry May's strong personality is apparent and he well merited the distinction of knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty some months ago. His counsels will be sorely missed in the Legislature, as his ardour and capacity for hard work will be missed in the Executive. We wish Sir Henry's Excellency every success in his new appointment and are certain that his Governorship of the Fiji Islands will prove but a stepping-stone to higher honours yet in store.

THE SITUATION IN MACAO.

It is with feelings of unalloyed pleasure that we are able to record that the new Government in Macao has acted in a most statesman-like manner in not disregarding the earnest protests made by us and others against the exhibition of cinematograph pictures of a nature calculated to inflame passions which are still liable to break out at any moment. Yesterday evening the Cinematograph in Macao exhibited pictures of scenes in Lisbon streets which purported to represent the "Revolution." They did not actually represent anything like a revolution, they only showed a crowd of two, with a few human asses waving their hands and a barricade that could not have been held against a charge of twenty resolute men, and the "Necessidades" Palace with a hole in it. In fact, had one not been told before-hand that these were pictures of a sanguinary and desperate revolution, one would never have suspected that they were anything more than the usual faked films to which everybody is accustomed, and which are, after all, very amusing. The Government in Macao knows its business too well to permit representations of such scenes as took place in the Avenida da Liberdade in Lisbon on that terrible Tuesday in October which will remain for ever as one of the most sorrowful days in history. There was no hint in last night's performance of the cruel massacre of the heroic officers and men of the *Dm Carlos*, no suggestion of the murderous bombardment of the small Jesuit Residence in the Rua del Quelhas, or the destruction of thousands of books, including, according to Mr. Percival Phillips of the *Daily Express*, "many ancient and valuable treatises, defaced and thrown from the windows to the street mob." The Government in Macao very wisely permitted no reproduction of these scenes. The little theatre was picked, even standing room was hard to find. His Excellency Lieutenant Machado, the new Governor, and Mrs. Machado were present, and it is agreeable to note that every one greeted them with evident pleasure at seeing them there. The conduct of the soldiers, who, of course, were there *en masse*, was exemplary. We hope that this good behaviour will endure, and that Macao has ceased to be a nuisance and a danger to European interests in the Far East. Under the present Government there really seems to be good ground for confidence. The Governor has begun well, and all parties are ready to back him up with loyalty and vigour.

For the first time a woman has obtained a post in the French War Office. Mme. Lagardelle has been appointed to instruct illiterate soldiers in reading and writing.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two junk owners were fined \$5 each this morning for not exhibiting the regulation lights.

The population of San Francisco is now 469,912—an increase of 70,000 since the year 1900.

TO-NIGHT the annual Police Ball is being held in the City Hall, and Talkoo Ball is "on" at the Talkoo Club.

THE youth who was charged with the larceny of 20 lbs. of oil from the V.R.O. was sentenced to six weeks by Mr. Wood this morning.

A NATIVE was awarded three weeks and four hours' stocks at the Police Court this morning for the larceny of a quantity of dried duck valued at \$7.20.

At Dover, last month, the battleship *Prince of Wales* bunkered 920 tons of coal from a collier in a hours 36 minutes—a world's record performance.

To-day is the Chinese Festival of the Winter Solstice, this being the shortest day in the calendar. Cracker-firing and other forms of festivity are much in evidence in the streets.

A CHINAMAN and his son were charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. E. R. Hallifax with the larceny of a besoper, the property of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Sentence of seven days' imprisonment was passed in each instance.

THE committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, after considering the Declaration of London on the laws of naval warfare, reported that the Declaration is not satisfactory, as under it British food supplies in neutral vessels would be exposed to the risk of deliberate destruction. The London Chamber of Commerce adopted the report.

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Captain J. Warack, the following changes have been made in the China Navigation Co.'s commands:—Captain Siford of the *s.s. Sachuan* has been transferred to the *s.s. Kaifong*; Captain Mullis of the *s.s. Hangchow* has been transferred to the *s.s. Sachuan*; and Mr. G. Byers, chief officer of the *s.s. Litan*, has been promoted to the command of the *Hangchow*.

THE movement towards the abolition of the queue in China is not proceeding altogether smoothly. The *Ting-ko* Chinese paper in Peking, which is in favour of the reform, recently described queues as pig-tails. Censor Hu, placing the most literal construction on the word, prosecuted the journal for libelling the Chinese nation. We now learn from a Peking dispatch to the *Maitiki* that the editor of the offending journal has been fined \$5 ostensibly on another charge, and the ruffled feelings of the Censor smoothed down.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The case in which Wong Tsz Kin, formerly a student, and two others are charged with alleged conspiracy to murder two of the first defendants' younger brothers was resumed before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardner, appeared for the defendants.

Mak Yum Ko, a Sergeant Interpreter of the Central Police Station, stated that he took down the statements of three defendants on the 14th December, and read them over separately to each of the defendants and saw them sign them.

Dr. A. C. Franklin, Government Analyst, said that on the 14th December he received from Sergt. Grant a bottle containing hydrochloric acid or spirit of salt. The acid was commonly used for cleaning metal.

Mr. Gardner—Would it cause blindness if the acid was thrown in a person's eyes?—Temporarily, yes, but I cannot say whether it would be permanent.

Lau Tse Ping, chief writer at the Registrar-General's office, was next called and said that the letter (produced) with three signatures was written by the same person, and, in his opinion, the letter "B" was written by the same hand as the one marked "A." The letter marked "C" was different to that of the first two and, in his opinion, was written by a different hand.

Sergt. Grant stated that he handed the bottle to Dr. Franklin on the 20th December having received it from Mr. Hanson. The revolver was handed to him in the first defendant's house by Inspector Li Fook. The defendant was present at the time. It was handed to him about 6.45 p.m. on the 14th inst. He searched the three defendants when they were brought to the charge-room and a cartridge was found on the person of the first defendant. The cartridge fitted the revolver. The man stated that he got the cartridge and revolver from the second defendant. The first defendant had not a permit to carry arms. He did not know whether the second defendant had one or not.

Leng Kun said he recognised the second defendant. On the 5th December, he brought a letter to his room and asked most particularly to deliver it to Mak Kum. Witness then gave the letter to his younger brother to hand it to Mak Kum. Mak Kum was his younger brother.

Mr. Gardner—Do you know the first and third defendants?—No.

When was the first occasion when you saw the second defendant?—On the 2nd or 3rd of this month.

Did he hand you the letter?—Yes, by the side of my bed, when I was smoking opium.

On the first occasion did you have any conversation with him?—No.

Were you introduced to him?—No.

The second defendant asked you to deliver the letter to Mak Kum?—Yes.

The case was further adjourned.

GOVERNORSHIP OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

CONFERRED UPON SIR HENRY MAY.

We have received information that His Majesty King George V. has been graciously pleased to confirm the appointment of Hon. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, as Governor of the Fiji Islands. The news does not come as a surprise, for the virtual if not the actual confirmation of Sir Henry's promotion to this new dignity was known in the Colony some days ago; though he did not desire it to be made public in the Press until ratified by H. M. the King. But if the news does not now reach us with the first shock of abrupt announcement, it will be received with mingled feelings on the part of the community, who are losing in Sir Henry May a tried public servant and an eminent administrator, yet who cannot but be glad to see his long and trusty labours in the Colony rewarded thus fittingly by the Sovereign.

Son of the late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, young Francis Henry May was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first Honourman and prizeman in Classics and Modern Languages, B. A., 1881. His career thereafter is set out in the Colonial List as follows:—Appointed after competitive examination to Hongkong cadetship, 1881; acting assistant Registrar-General, April, 1886; acting assistant Colonial Secretary, January, 1887; Secretary to Board of Examiners, January, 1889; assistant Colonial Secretary, January, 1891; Private Secretary to Governor Sir W. Des Vaux, to Administrator, Sir F. Fleming, and Major General Barker, April, 1889, to December 1891; acting Colonial Treasurer, April to October, 1891; Member of Legislative Council, May, 1895; Captain Superintendent of Police and Fire Brigade, 1893; and of Victoria Gao, 1877; acting Colonial Secretary, February to September, 1900; Colonial Secretary, 1901; administered Government of Hongkong, November, 1903, to July, 1904; resumed as Colonial Secretary, 1904; again administered the Government in 1906-7, and again in 1910. Received the C.M.G. decoration for services during the plague in 1894, and the K.C.M.G. in 1910.

In sporting circles, Sir Henry May is a prime favourite. An ardent sportsman he is as much at home in command of a racing yacht as in a racing saddle or on the polo ground, or when out with dog and gun, and has always been a warm supporter of sport in all its forms. In Volunteering, too, he has ever taken keen pleasure.

In the social and literary life of our Colony the departure of His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady May will be keenly felt, for not only did they make ideal host and hostess, but their presence as guests at all sorts of social functions was eagerly sought after; and no less will their loss be felt by the many scholastic and philanthropic institutions in which they took a practical and never-failing interest.

As Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir Henry May will have jurisdiction over some 100 to 120 islands, having a total area of 7,435 square miles. The salary pertaining to the post is given in the Colonial List as £2,700 a year.

PIRACY IN KOWLOON CITY BAY.

\$500 LOOT.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, two junks which were lying anchored off shore in Kowloon City Bay were raided by an armed band of robbers, who secured the crews and looted the vessels of money and goods to the value of about \$500. The pirates came on board the junks in a boat of their own. They were eight in number and were armed with chop-pers and other weapons, with which they frightened the junk people into silent submission during the looting. One of the latter was struck with a chopper but was not much hurt. The robbers got away in safety, but the Police hope to lay the gang by the heels before long.

CHARGE AGAINST JOURNALISTS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

The Osaka Central police are now carrying out a rigid examination of the editors of a number of minor newspapers and periodicals published in Osaka, and several merchants have been summoned apparently as witnesses. The nature of the charge or charges preferred is not yet known, but it is surmised that the accused journalists in question are suspected of systematic blackmail.

FUSHUN COAL.

IMPOSITION OF DUTY AT KIRIN.

It is reported that the Taotai of Chang-chung has decided to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on Fushun coal imported into Kirin. On the authority of a trustworthy source, a Tokyo dispatch to the *Maitiki* says that the imposition of duty was proposed by the Taotai of Chang-chung and negotiations were opened with him by the Japanese Consul to prevent the step from being taken, but without result. The negotiations were transferred to Kirin, and after a series of conferences with the Governor-General of Kirin, the Japanese Consul acceded to the demand of the Chinese authorities to impose the duty. The duty will be imposed not only on Fushun coal, but on all other coal, so that it is not believed the trade in Fushun coal will be seriously affected.

Mrs. Lockwood Kipling, whose death is announced, was a daughter of the late Rev. G. B. Macdonald, a Wesleyan Minister, and sister of the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, the well known ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference. The family had artistic connection and all the daughters married artists, one becoming Lady Borne Jones, another Lady Poynter, and the third the wife of Mr. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E., Architectural Sculptor at the Bombay School of Art and afterwards Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore. It was while Mrs. Kipling was living in Bombay that her famous son was born in 1865.

A NEEDLE TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

ACTION IN SUPREME COURT.

In the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning—before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott—a case was called in which Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. sued Siemens and Co., and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. for damages for wrongfully imitating the plaintiffs' trade-mark and for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from selling or exposing or advertising for or procuring to be sold any needles in packets or tins bearing such labels as bore the name mentioned; and from using any labels, stamps or advertisements so contrived or expressed or by colourable imitation to represent or lead to the belief that the needles sold by the defendants are the needles manufactured by the plaintiffs and sold by them under the "Cock" trade-mark, and for delivery upon oath or destruction of all documents, articles and things in the possession or power of the defendants or under their control, which offend against the foregoing injunction. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs and Sir Henry Berkeley (instructed by Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendants, Siemens & Co.

Mr. Slade stated in opening the case that the plaintiffs had got an interim injunction against the defendants on 16th December, to continue until the hearing of this application by the Court. He now moved that the injunction be made absolute.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that on behalf of Siemens & Co. he was moving for the dissolution of the interim injunction and the expunging of the name of Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. from the register.

His Lordship—There is no express motion by you to rescind the motion.

Sir Henry Berkeley—No; that is not required. We are here to show cause against the injunction being made absolute.

His Lordship—That interim injunction was jointly in Chambers and the notice is, "Take notice that the Court will be moved for an injunction."

Sir Henry Berkeley—Our position is that we come here to show, and have a right to show, that the interim injunction should never have been granted.

His Lordship—But you have not made a motion to that effect.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We did not file any special motion to set aside the injunction. We have made the order nisi motion to expunge.

Mr. Slade stated that the plaintiffs had been registered as proprietors of the "Cock" trade-mark since February, 1890, and had been using that trade-mark for some years previous to that date. The form in which it had been used was a packet of needles. Just before this action was commenced, they obtained in Canton an advance sample used by the defendants Siemens & Co. with respect to the contents of 25 cases of needles due to arrive in this Colony. Mr. Slade, after putting in the trade-marks used by the plaintiff and defendant firms, said that upon the information received by his clients from Canton, they applied for a temporary injunction to prevent the defendants from exporting these needles from the Colony into the common market of Canton. The defendants now made a motion to expunge the plaintiffs' trade-mark which had been on the register for twenty years, and sought as well to prevent this injunction.

His Lordship—The only question is the identity of the mark.

Sir Henry Berkeley—There is no question about that. Proceeding, Counsel said that on the face of the affidavits the plaintiffs admitted that they were mere imiters of the goods. One of the points for consideration was that the interim injunction which his Lordship had been induced to make should be dissolved on certain grounds and one of these grounds was that there had been suppression of material facts.

Mr. Slade, interposing, stated that he had omitted to ask for an amendment which he desired to make in the writ. In the phrase "manufactured by the plaintiffs," he asked that the word "for" be substituted for the word "by."

Sir Henry Berkeley objected to the amendment on the ground that it was too late. The question was the effect upon the mind of the Court at the time when the plaintiffs stated that they were manufacturers of the goods. They did not say that the needles were manufactured for them. And one thing, he contended, that must have moved the Judge to grant this interim injunction was that he believed the plaintiffs to be the manufacturers of the goods. That was not a true statement of their position, and on that ground alone the injunction ought to be dissolved.

His Lordship allowed the amendment of the writ.

Sir Henry then went on to argue the main issue, and contended that his clients had all along asserted their right to use this trade-mark as against the plaintiffs.

The hearing was afterwards adjourned.

SELLING LIQUORS AFTER PROHIBITED HOURS.

HEAVY FINE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Markham, manager of the Vienna Cafe, was prosecuted at the Magistracy this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood for selling liquors after prohibited hours.

P. C. James Loughran stated he went to the Cafe on the 9th inst. at 4.45 p.m. He went with P. C. (7). They called for a bottle of stout and a bottle of beer, which were brought round. He paid sixty cents for them. Witness drank the stout and the other drank the beer. Witness did not see defendant on the premises.

P. O. W. R. MacWalter gave corroborative evidence.

Defendant said he was not there at the time the drinks were served. Nothing of the kind would have occurred had he been present.

His Lordship imposed a fine of \$100.

THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION APPEAL CASE.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction yesterday afternoon the Full Court (Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and His Honour F. A. Harland, Puisne Judge), gave judgment in the cross-appeals from the decision of date 4th June of the Acting Chief Justice (Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), in the administration action between Li Chok Hing and Li Fui Chai, otherwise known as Li Shok Pang and Li Hing Wai. In the original action, in which was involved a sum of over one million dollars, judgment was given against Li Fui Chai for an account of the estate of Mau Shing and against Li Chok Hing on what was known as the Wing Shing Tong issue in the case. In the hearing of the appeal case, Li Fui Chai figured as appellant and Li Chok Hing as respondent.

Counsel and solicitors appearing in the case were:—For the appellant: Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Merrell); for the respondent: Messrs. M. W. Slade, K.C., and C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon).

The Chief Justice, in a long written judgment, the reading of which occupied more than an hour, traversed all the points of law and fact that had been adduced in the hearing and gave as his decision that the finding of the Court below must be reversed with costs. In his concluding portion of his judgment, the Chief Justice said:—It is inevitable that I should deal here with the practice of the Court in granting letters of administration in the case of Chinese who died intestate, to which so much reference has been made. The grant has invariably been made to some person who would be next of kin supposing the deceased to have been domiciled in Hongkong. No inquiry has even been made to ascertain what the Chinese law is. It is an extraordinary fact that the Court of this Colony, in which the Chinese live and trade as freely as Englishmen and citizens of other countries, should do with regard to the Chinese what it would never dream of doing with regard to Frenchmen, or Germans or Americans, and not only that, but that it should be so ignorant of Chinese law on any subject which concerns the family life and the family law of those who form the bulk of its inhabitants—its marriage laws, and the rights of property it gives; its law applicable to children. We are in the dark as to the law of majority; as to its customary law generally, and above all, as to its law of succession. The attitude of the Court has been to let the troublesome question wait until it arises; I myself have been *perplexed*, though I have rehearsed more than once or twice. Well, now the question of succession is a been definitely raised, and I must state what I believe to be the law. The grant of letters of administration can only be made to the person (if there is such a person) entitled to such a grant by the Chinese law; but letters of administration deal only with the estate of the deceased, and if by Chinese law the living descendants are entitled of the ancestor's property, then letters of administration are inappropriate, for there is no estate of deceased to administer. It is a simple statement of the law shows inevitably that it is for the person asking for the grant to prove the law which entitles him to it. Then comes the logical consequence which Mr. Potter put to me: then the Chinese of an intestacy can get their personal property in Hongkong without taking out letters of administration? If the principle recognized by Vanquelin against Bound is right, as I think it is, they have a right to get that property, for the simple reason that it is theirs. But if the decision in the *Mediate* case be right, as I have no doubt it is, they cannot recover that property without the sanction of some Court. If the suggestion I have made is sound, which I am somewhat sceptical about, that such persons may apply for letters of administration as a convenient method of obtaining a general authority to recover their property, then there is no difficulty, and the succession duty can be properly recovered. But if this is unsound, it would be perfectly possible for the Legislature to extend the area of the duty, making it leviable not on the property of the deceased but on the property passing on death, as in fact was done in some measure in the case of the English estate duty by the Finance Act of 1894. If this suggestion is adopted, this judgment will not have the disturbing effect on the Treasury which it has been suggested it might have.

The Puisne Judge concurred.

Mr. Slade—I understand, your Lordships, that in the Court below defendant has judgment with costs?

The Chief Justice—Yes; that is the effect of the judgment.

After some debate by Counsel as to the question of costs, stay of execution for three months was granted.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

JAPANESE COMMENT.

Commenting on the U.S. Presidential Message to Congress, the *Osaka Jiji* says that what is economically noteworthy in the Message is the statement that President Taft intends to partially amend the Customs tariff and to exercise a still more stringent control of the transit before. The course the President would take in regard to the latter matter, adds the Osaka paper, has been looked forward to with great interest by the public. His announcement indicates that in regard to the latter, he will follow the policy of Mr. Roosevelt.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 1.30 p.m.

Manila, December 23, 11.30 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon E of northern Visayas or southeastern Luzon, 4 m. et stationary.

Manila, December 23, 5.30 p.m.
The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a hollow conical.

PICNIC TRAVEL.

BY MESSRS. BURNS, PHILP AND CO.'S LINES.

We have received from Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., the famous Australian shipping firm, a copy of their Annual for 1911, detailing the above trade. Few commercial institutions have had as solidly progressive a career as "B.P." by which abbreviated appellation the Company is universally known, throughout the South Seas, Queensland, and wherever else their trade flags fly. The firm was founded by the now managing director, Colonel James Burns, M.C., forty years ago, business being confined to a service of small sailing and occasional steam vessels on the Australian coast, from Townsville to Cooktown and beacons to Brisbane and Sydney. In 1882, the firm inaugurated a steam service to the Gulf of Carpentaria; in 1885 they inaugurated the first steam service to New Guinea, from Thursday Island, and later on to New Britain (now German territory). Three years after they pioneered regular communication with the East end of New Guinea, and opened up other routes.

The Company's master work, however, is evidenced in the connecting-up of Australia by steamer with nearly the whole of the island groups of the Western South Seas, in which trade they now employ eleven ocean-going steamers; and this number is to be augmented in the ensuing year.

But it is not only in shipping that "B.P." have progressed. In Australia, Papua, Java and the South Seas generally they conduct an enormous merchandise trade, importing, as agents, rice, oil, kerosene, sugar, as well as manufactured goods from Europe. In South Sea products, they handle something like one million sterling per annum, principally in copra, pearls, shell, tortoise-shell, saddlewood, ivory nuts and so on; and they own the largest fleet of sailing vessels in the Torres Straits.

In the Annual is to be found full information regarding travelling tours by the Company's steamers and connections to all parts of the Pacific Islands, Java, India, China and Japan. The book is abundantly illustrated with very fine photographs as well as some useful route maps.

SPORTING.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The fixtures for to-morrow afternoon are as follows:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following players will represent the H.K.C.C. in its League Match with Kowloon to-morrow, commencing at 1.45 p.m. on the Kowloon C.C.'s ground:—Messrs. A. C. Leith, A. Mackenzie, M. Hancock, E. A. S. Fowler, P. Jacks, Rev. S. W. P. Yee, A. A. Claxton, A. O. Lang, J. Hall, Hon. Dr. J. M. Aikison and George Hastings.

The match between the H.K.C.C. and the Police will take place on Tuesday, December 27th, on the Police R.C. ground at Happy Valley. The following will represent Hongkong:—Messrs. A. C. Leith, A. Mackenzie, J. Hall, A. P. Dashwood, A. R. Lowe, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, L. F. Townsend, Rev. H. R. Wells, Hon. Dr. J. M. Aikison, Dr. Claxton and R. F. Long.

Kowloon Cricket Club vs. the Hongkong Cricket Club "A." on the Kowloon ground at 2.15 p.m.

Hongkong Boys—L. E. Lammert, H. H. Taylor, R. A. Carvalho, A. S. Ellis, L. A. Rose, F. Rapp, F. Rapp, J. Chunnaut, R. Safford, R. P. Madar, R. Bassa. Reserve: A. E. Ager.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the table up to date:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Percent.
Yokohama	2	2	—	—	100
R.E.	7	4	1	2	55.55
Civil Service	4	2	2	—	100
Remnants	6	3	2	1	60
R.G.A.	5	2	2	1	40
Kowloon	6	1	1	3	33.33
Hongkong	5	1	2	2	20
Civil Power	3	1	1	1	70
I.K. Police	6	—	6	—	—

OTHER CRICKET.

CRAIGENOWAN CRICKET CLUB.

A scratch match will take place between teams drawn from the above Club at Happy Valley, "Hongkong Boys" vs. the "Res." game to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

The Rest:—J. Currie, J. B. Noris, J. V. Bagn, E. L. Bagn, C. J. Higginbotham, A. H. Vicesly, E. D. Buth, H. Remedior, A. H. Carroll, A. R. Ellis, S. B. Battilana.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. vs. K.O.V.L.L.'s on the H.K.C.C. ground:—G. E. Aubrey, R. Hancock, H. D. Sharpin, T. E. Petre, D. Clapham, W. C. D. Turner, A. H. Young, R. E. O. Bird, A. P. Dashwood, A. A. Mins, E. C. Requeife. Match begins at 4.15 p.m. sharp.

On Monday and Tuesday, 6th and 27th December, the following will represent the H.K.C.C. vs. the United Services on the H.K.C.C. ground:—R. E. O. Bird, A. A. Claxton, A. C. E. Elbrough, H. Hancock, R. Hancock, A. A. Mins, S. W. Payne, T. E. Petre, H. D. Sharpin, W. C. D. Turner, A. H. Young. Match begins at 10.30 a.m. each day.

C.C.C. "A" vs. R.A.M.C.

This match has been arranged to be played on Monday and Tuesday, 26th and 27th Dec., commencing on each day at 2 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

First Division.

Naval Yard vs. Royal Garrison Artillery on the Naval ground at 4.30 p.m.
Hongkong Football Club vs. Royal Engineers on the Club's ground at 4.30 p.m.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd December.

The establishment of wireless telegraphy in this province on patrol boats and various places on land has for its object the facilitation of communications regarding military matters. Admiral Li Chiu has now received information from the Director of Wireless Telegraphy, Lai Fung-cheong, stating that upon examination of the copies of messages despatched and received by wireless telegraphy, it has been found that fully 60% of the number of messages are private messages, the remainder constituting official communications. This has been charged on messages. The Director stated that the cost of despatching and receiving 1,000 words amounted to about \$14 and complained of Government funds have been misapplied. He suggested that some sort of restrictions should be placed on free transmission of these messages. He further suggested that all official messages must bear the official departmental seal before being despatched, and all private messages from Government officials and military officers are to be charged in cents a word and an extra 10% for the deciphering of messages. Messages from merchants and others cannot be despatched. The funds derived from this source is to be used partly to defray departmental expenses and partly in respect of an allowance to the staff. The authorities have given their sanction to the proposals, which will be immediately enforced.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy has received instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that care must be exercised in the selection of competent officials for the Foreign Affairs Bureau in provinces like Kwangtung. Official negotiations with foreigners must be of frequent occurrence.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The former Canton Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, it will be remembered, granted a piece of ground on the side of the old powder magazine at Sai Chuen for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum. The Government Amenity in that locality now demands a refund of money for the removal of a number of old buildings on the site. The Reform Society has petitioned H. E. the Viceroy to instruct the Amenity officials to stop their demands for compensation so as to enable the Society to hasten the erection of the much-needed institution.

WIRELESS FOR GUNBOAT.

A native electrical instrument manufacturer has presented to the Government a wireless telegraph instrument, a receiver and a transmitter of his own manufacture which is said to be able to send messages for a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The presentation has been accompanied with the request that the instrument should be installed on the Chinese gunboat "Fo Ba," which is at present in dock. The officials have sanctioned the installation of the instrument on the gunboat and have ordered certain alterations to be made in the vessel so as to accommodate the apparatus. The native electrical expert has been highly praised by the officials.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Information has been received here that at the Industrial and Art Exhibition held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce exhibits from Kwangtung and Szechuan received the highest awards. The awards consisted of medals and diplomas.

KEROSENE OIL BOATS.

The Canton Customs Department has proposed the framing of new regulations to apply to boats storing kerosene oil and mooring on the river. The proposals have been forwarded to H.E. the Viceroy for approval.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN BRAZIL.

The report on the trade of Brazil for the year 1909 by Grant Watson, Secretary of His Britannic Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro, notes that a new development is the sale to a Japanese group of the Fazenda (plantation) of "Ipiranga" in the State of Rio Janeiro. A contract was signed with N. L. Yamagata, the representative of a Japanese company, and work was commenced in November 1909, under the direction of Japanese agriculturists who are making experiments in the cultivation of various crops on the coast about 14 leagues from the Federal capital. The property is situated on the Cabo Frio branch of the Leonoldina Railway, and is suited for growing the usual cereals, ordinary potatoes, maize, beans, vegetables, and rice. This is a limited extent, but the Japanese propose in addition to turn their attention to camphor and vanilla, the growing of ordinary and cabinet woods, viticulture and the salt industry. They further propose to develop the shore fisheries and sell their catches in the market of the capital of the State of the Federal district.

THE WEATHER.

On the 23rd at 11.45 a.m.—The shallow depression in the South Sea appears to have moved Westwards, and to be lying over the S. part of the Philippine Archipelago.

The barometer has fallen over the N. part of the Sea of Japan owing to a depression which has appeared to the N. of Hokkaido.

The anticyclonic area is central over the Upper Yangtze valley.

Strong monsoon gales may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 23rd December.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lameck, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Malacca, same as No. 1.

COMMERCIAL.

20th December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Allagans	5/1
Anglo-Java	7/1
Anglo-Malaya	7/1
Balgowrie	5/1
Bertams	6/6
Caray United	17/6
Castelfields	11/9
Changkat Sordangs	58 1/2
Cheras (part paid)	58
Do. (fully paid)	51 1/2
Damansara	152 1/2
Eastern International	13/1
Glencarys	52.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107 1/2
Indragiri	51 1/2
Kamunaga	5/1
Kuala Lumpur	105 1/2
Leobury	105 1/2
Llogga	47 1/2
London Asiatics	13/1
London Ventures	5/1
Merrillau	5/1
Pajamas	5/1
Pegohs	53 1/2
Rubber Trusts	17/1
Sandycrofts	51 1/2
Sapong	27 1/2
Seafields	140 1/2
Shelfords	73 1/2
Singapore & Johore	51 1/2
Sungel Obahs	91 1/2
Sungel Kapas	14 1/2
Tangkahs	30 1/2
Tongranglo	112 1/2
United Sordangs	112 1/2
United Singapore	51 1/2
United Sumatra	83 1/2
United Langkats	92 1/2
Duffs	13 1/2
Trochus	37 1/2

RUBBER SHARE CIRCULAR.

In neither the cost of Fine Hard Para nor share quotations has there been any fluctuation during the past week, rates having remained altogether stationary from the opening to the closing period under review. Although the market is steady, we have very little business to record, which is practically due to the approaching holidays.

Allagans can be placed at 4/6. Bertams have probable buyers at 6/6. London Ventures were negotiated at 4/2 closing with further buyers.

Merrillau have been sold at 4/9 and more shares can be placed at this figure.

Chersore have buyers at 3/1. London Asiatics are inquired for at 11/6. Glencarys are unchanged with sellers at 5/4 and buyers at 5/4.

United Singapore have been put through in small lots between 5/1 and 5/2. New Serandahs have been sold at 5/1.

Changkat Sordangs have probable buyers at 5/2. Allor Gajhs—sales were transacted at 5/2. We conclude with our best wishes for the completions of the season.

Exchange—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:—

On London	10/10 1/4
On Shanghai	74 1/2
On Singapore	78 1/2

ELLIS & ELLIS.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The Provincial Representatives have resolved, at a private meeting, to dissolve the Association with a view to forming a new political body. In view of the approaching departure of the Representatives from Peking, Prince Su and Peking propose to give them a farewell dinner in the Senate House. Two officials and students also intend to hold receptions in their honour.

NEW FOREIGN CONSULATES.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has acceded to the request of Great Britain, Germany and France to establish Consulates in Yuhin for the protection of their subjects and for the promotion of commerce and has communicated with the Viceroy of the Three Eastern provinces, H. E. Hsu-liang, to make the necessary arrangements with the Consuls representing the countries in question at Mukden.

SENATORIAL INTERFERENCE.

Prince Pui-ipo, having decided that the Constitutional Laws should be maintained and obeyed by the Imperial Government and the people, has proposed to instruct the members of the Senate that the complaints which they lodged against the Grand Councilors are to be decided by the Prince Regent and the members should not interfere with the matter.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

The Prince Regent and the Grand Council have had a conference with H. E. Lu Ching-hiang, Chinese Minister to Holland, regarding the following questions, which will be placed before the Congress at the coming meeting of the Hague Tribunal:—

(1) On China being granted Constitutional government, the foreign powers should recognize its administration.

(2) China shall have the right to preserve her own territory from foreign aggression. Those parts of the country which have been ceded to foreign nations should be recoverable within a reasonable period.

(3) The reorganization of the Army and Navy.

The City Corporation has decided to confer the Freedom of the City of London upon Lord Minto, in recognition of his great services as Governor-General of India, during a period fraught with momentous issues.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th January, 1911, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—ASH HOIST ENGINES, HOSES, LAMPS and LANTERNS, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METALS, ELECTRIC CABLES, BLOCKS, SEARCH LIGHT PROJECTORS, TYPE WRITER, COAL SACKS, QANVAS CURTAINS, RAGS, OLD INDIA-RUBBER, OLD LEATHER, CARPETS, MATTING, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS, (A quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES and TABLE LINEN), IMPLEMENTS, SEAMEN'S MESS UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in the Catalogues.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [770]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 24th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

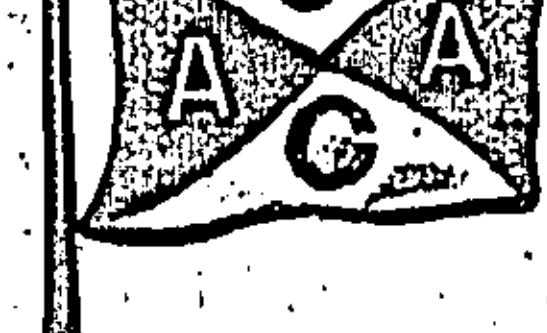
Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [771]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRASAMHA" On or about 21st Jan., 1911.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [772]

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON STEAMERS.

INSTALLATION ON O.S.K. LINE.

The Kwangtung Government-General has decided to install wireless telegraph apparatus on all the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha plying between Manchuria and Japan. The total expenditure for the new undertaking is estimated at about ¥40,000. The installations on the vessels will be opened for service next year.

Events Coming.

Friday, 23rd December.

Police Ball.

Bijou Theatre, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 24th December.

Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

Monday, 26th December.

Volunteers Field Day.

Bank Holiday.

Tuesday, 27th December.

Bank Holiday.

Thursday, 29th December.

Hughes and Hough property sale of Building site at Lown.

Saturday, 31st December.

Concert at Club Germania.

Club Lusitano Ball, at Club house.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

EVERYTHING is ready for CHRISTMAS at the BRITISH-AMERICAN CANDY STORES, No. 15, Pottinger Street. CANDIES of every description, XMAS CRACKERS and STOCKINGS can be had at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of PRESERVE FRUITS, JAMS, &c., &c., can also be had on the premises.

Thousands of other dainty things suitable for Xmas and New Year Presents are ready for sale. Parents would do well to take their "kiddies" to the store, where they can be sure of finding good things to suit all tastes.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1910. [773]

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London &c., ex S.S. China.
From Australia, ex S.S. Moldavia.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S. N. and B. & P.S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1910. [774]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th December, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910. [775]

SENNET FRERES

are unrivalled in Hongkong for their Wide and Choice Stock of JEWELLERY of every kind,

ORNAMENTS, CUT GLASS WARES, &c.

CALL AND SELECT XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

For variety and beauty our stock this year is unsurpassable.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

IT PAYS BEST

IN THE LONG RUN TO GO TO

KUHN AND KOMOR who have experience and expert knowledge.

If you want to buy

CURIOS THAT ARE THE REAL THING

and not shoddy imitations visit KUHN AND KOMOR'S STORE,

Intimation.

COMMERCIAL.

VESSELS IN PORT.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

FRAT.

GRAND HOTEL.

Wau Lee,

GENERAL
PRINTERS

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TO A

POSTER.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS

WORK DONE.

PRICES MODERATE.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1910.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.			
Selling.			
London-Bank T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 4 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
France-Bank T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Germany-Bank T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
India T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. demand	100/0	100/0	100/0
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Singapore-Bank T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Japan-Bank T.T.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. demand	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 4 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 6 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 12 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 18 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 24 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 30 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 36 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 42 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 48 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 54 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 60 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 66 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 72 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 78 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 84 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 90 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 96 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 102 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 108 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 114 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 120 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 126 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 132 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 138 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 144 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 150 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 156 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 162 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 168 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 174 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 180 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 186 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 192 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 198 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 204 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 210 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 216 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 222 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 228 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 234 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 240 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 246 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 252 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 258 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 264 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 270 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 276 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 282 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 288 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 294 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 300 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 306 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 312 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 318 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 324 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 330 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 336 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 342 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 348 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 354 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 360 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 366 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 372 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 378 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 384 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 390 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 396 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 402 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 408 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 414 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 420 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 426 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 432 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 438 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 444 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 450 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 456 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 462 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 468 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 474 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 480 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 486 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 492 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 498 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 504 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 510 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 516 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 522 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 528 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 534 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 540 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 546 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 552 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 558 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 564 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 570 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 576 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 582 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 588 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 594 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 600 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 606 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 612 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 618 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 624 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 630 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 636 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 642 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 648 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 654 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 660 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 666 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 672 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 678 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 684 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 690 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 696 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 702 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 708 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 714 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 720 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 726 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 732 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 738 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 744 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 750 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 756 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 762 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 768 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 774 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 780 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 786 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 792 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 798 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 804 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 810 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 816 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 822 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 828 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 834 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 840 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 846 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 852 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 858 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 864 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 870 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 876 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 882 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 888 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 894 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 900 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 906 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 912 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 918 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 924 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 930 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 936 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 942 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 948 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 954 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 960 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 966 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 972 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 978 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 984 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 990 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 996 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0
Do. 1000 months sight	100/0	100/0	100/0

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.			
German (Hercules) 19th inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
American (Siberia) 30th inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
American (China) 31st inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
American (Manchuria) 9th prox.	100/0	100/0	100/0
The Dredge Line s.s. Muscatel Castle			
arrived at Hongkong 18th inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
The N. Y. K. s.s. Kawachi Maru, European	100/0	100/0	100/0
Line, left Shanghai for this port on 22nd inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
and is expected here on 25th inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
The N. Y. K. s.s. Inaba Maru, American	100/0	100/0	100/0
Line, left Shanghai for this port on 22nd inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
and is expected here on 25th inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
The O. P. R. Co's s.s. Empress of Japan	100/0	100/0	100/0
arrived at Nagsack at 8 a.m. on 22nd inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0
and left again at 3.30 p.m. same day, for Kobe,	100/0	100/0	100/0
where she is due to arrive at 7 p.m. on 23rd inst.	100/0	100/0	100/0

Shipping.

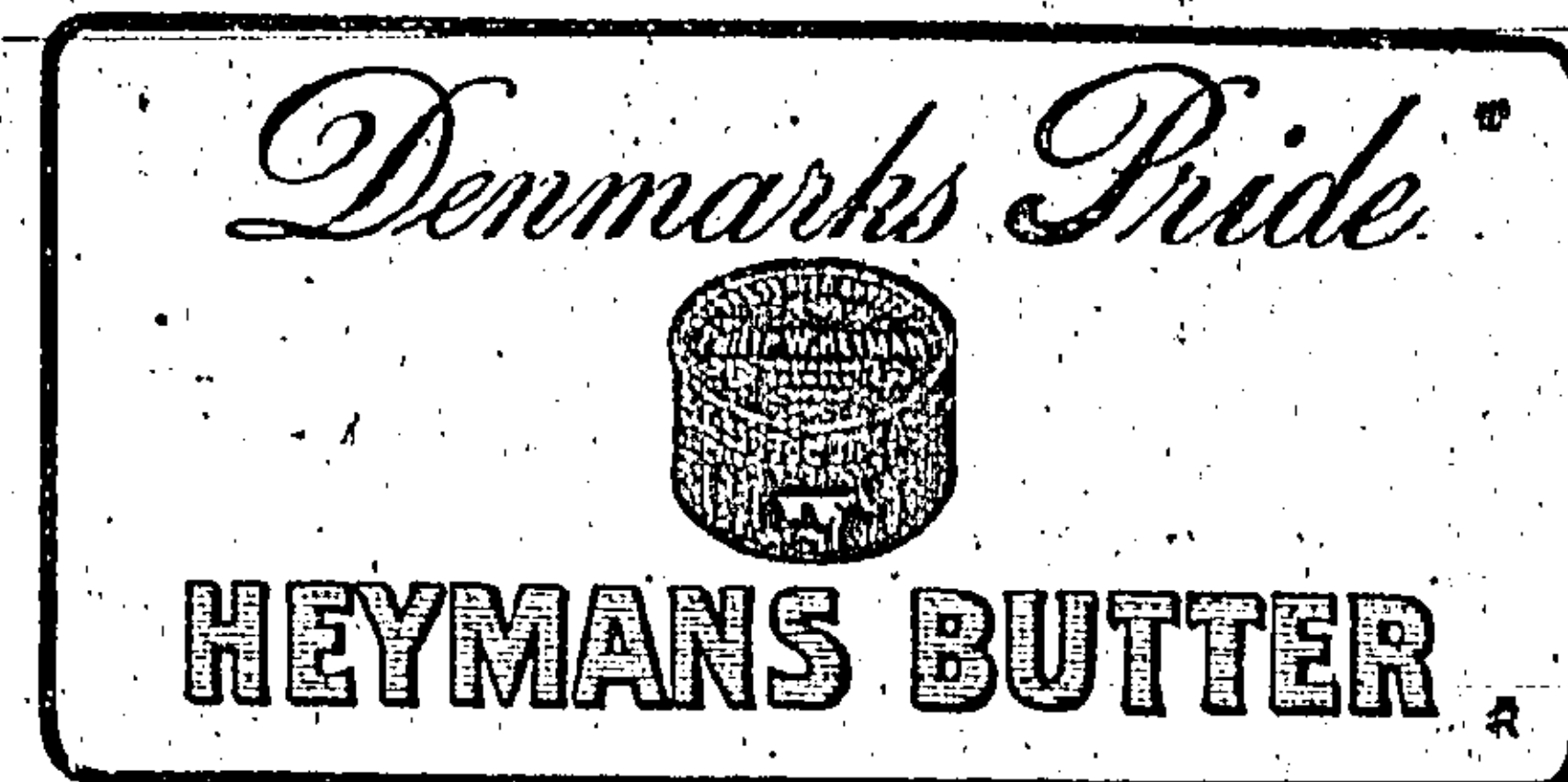
ARRIVALS.			
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,180, H. Tomioka,	100/0	100/0	100/0
22nd Dec.—Mojl 16th Dec. Coal.—M. B.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Pittsboro, Ger. s.s., 1,261, D. Reimers, 22nd	100/0	100/0	100/0
Dec.—Bangkok 13th Dec., Ballast.—B. &	100/0	100/0	100/0
Arratoon Apar, Br. s.s., 2,971, G. F. Hudson,	100/0	100/0	100/0
23rd Dec.—Calcutta and Straits 7th Dec.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Alcinous, Br. s.s., 4,278, J. Rippenhauser, 23rd	100/0	100/0	100/0
Dec.—Shanghai 20th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,103, N. Matheson,	100/0	100/0	100/0
22nd Dec.—Singapore 16th Dec. Gen.—	100/0	100/0	100/0
N. Y. K.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Himalaya, Br. s.s., 3,700, E. Spicer, R.M.S.,	100/0	100/0	100/0
Dec.—Shanghai 10th Dec. Mail and	100/0	100/0	100/0
Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Belgiana, Ger. s.s., 1,400, Fugor, 23rd Dec.—	100/0	100/0	100/0
Shanghai 20th Dec. Gen.—H. L.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Gienlopf, Br. s.s., 2,350, W. H. Fiddle, 23rd	100/0	100/0	100/0
Dec.—Amoy 21st Dec. Gen.—Tou Teu	100/0	100/0	100/0
Seang.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Osterbridge, 23rd	100/0	100/0	100/0
Dec.—Manila 20th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.	100/0	100/0	100/0
Johanna, Ger. s.s., 952, M. Island, 23rd Dec.	100/0	100/0	

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOKIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,029,350	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/4 = \$22.45	5 %	\$85 sellers \$86 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$4,000 \$4,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1903	...	\$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$68,606 \$40,181	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	245	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all... Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all... Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all...	5 %	Tls. 125 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$287,984	Final of \$30 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	7 %	\$271
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,617	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 1/2 %	\$190
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Ohlson Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,8406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$216 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$265
SHIPPING.								
Ohlson and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,777	\$1 1/2 for 1906	...	\$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$29,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	2 1/2 %	\$30
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	15,162	3 1/2 % on Preferred shares only for 1909	...	\$56 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	15,162	Final div. of 2 1/2 per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4 1/2 per sh. for '09 & 2 1/2 int. div. of 2 1/2 per sh. on acc. for '10	5 %	\$11 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4.1910 A bonus of 5 %	5 %	\$23
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,159	...	5 %	\$12 1/2
REFINERIES.								
Ohlson Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$124
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$125,593	\$3 for 1897	...	\$22 sellers
MINING.								
Ohlson Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	21	21	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,435	Final div. of 1 1/2 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pr. 10	Pr. 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year	...	Pr. 10
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	21	18 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$3
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 10	G 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15... Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15...	5 %	\$3 1/2
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	...	\$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$51 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$12,715	\$1 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	\$53
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 0.46	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 6 1/2 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 6 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 0.222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4.314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sol less
Central Stores, Limited	10,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,041	\$2 for 1909	8 %	\$22 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,277	\$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	\$31 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,792	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$37 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$6
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$569	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$33 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 62,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 125 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,958	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$29 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 21 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	\$41
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 8,172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 8,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 48 1/2
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 11,172	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 142 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$648	15 % per share for 1909	...	18 sellers
Ohlson-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sellers
Ohlson Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	95 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$50,242	60 cents for 1909	10 %	\$7 sales
Ohlson Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	\$17 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,890	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$3 1/2 a. & s. & 3
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,890	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year end 28.2.10... Interim of \$2 per share for 1910	6 %	\$25 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$12,798	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	...	\$18 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,170	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	...	Tls. 103
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 116,682	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 %	\$123 sellers
Maatschappij de Mijl, Bosch en Landbouw planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G 5.10	G 5.10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 116,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10... None	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,014	None	...	\$8
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Pr. 18,640	None	...	Tls. 105
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Pr. 18,640	None	...	\$36 sellers
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 5,250	First year	...	\$800 Hongkong currency
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	50	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$21,096	None	8 %	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$17,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$12 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,956	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$21
United Asbestos Orient Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$243	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10... 3 % for 1909	5 %	\$11 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,941	35 cents for 1909	5 %	\$5 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,612	3 % for 1909	...	\$2 1/2 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$781	None	...	...

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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Furniture, &c., supplied.

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AN INSPECTION INVITED.
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On the part of a "great one of the earth"—should be written up instantly and served up piping hot before public enthusiasm and interest have had time to cool. In this sense, it is rather remarkable to find Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, W., London, publishing only to-day the book whose title is used as the heading to this notice; for one's first thought on looking at the sub-title of the volume, "Behind the Scenes during the Siege of the Legations," is almost certain to be, that surely this subject has been written about in every possible aspect to the fullest degree desirable. But one requires only to open the pages to be made to change one's opinion in this matter. It is true that ten years have elapsed since the occurrence of those events recounted in the book; but its author, Mrs. R. S. Hooker, shows by her work the best of all justification for giving it to the world. Though belated, it is none the less valuable. From the very method of its compilation, "Behind the Scenes in Peking" contains a great deal of that *naïveté*, that frankness of written speech, which we generally associate with that greatest of all diarists, Samuel Pepys. And in the same breath let it be said, that our authoress never permits herself an indulgence in that kind of uncharitable openness—so called candour—which pervades the pages of a much discussed book entitled "I, Myself" recently written by the widow of a former English Cabinet Minister. Mrs. Hooker went through the siege of the Legations in Peking from the beginning to the end, sharing the burdens of the male defenders, tending the wounded as well as the sick mothers and babies, making sandbags for the barricades, helping to pass buckets of water from the wells to the blazing buildings set on fire by the Boxers; in fact, doing whatever could be accomplished by any able-bodied sister amongst the small but heroic band of women who underwent the hardships, and dangers, and bloodshed of that memorable siege. The authoress is obsessed of the feeling that her experiences were out of the common, presenting new aspects of events, during which she was on the stage and behind the scenes at the same time. The contents of her pages are taken from letters, owing to circumstances never sent, and from her diary, written spasmodically throughout the siege. It is a well known fact that a person will enter in his diary many things which he would not divulge to the outside world in their entirety and without carefully sub-editing. Mrs. Hooker obviously excised her private writings of much of their original matter but she has left quite enough of her piquant commentary to lend savour to the whole narrative. It is just in these little asides that we find the author's at her best; although her account of the siege itself with its daily round of alarms, attacks, counter-attacks and conflagrations leaves little to be desired from the point of view of terse and vivid description. Mrs. Hooker was with Mrs. H. Squiers at a health resort in the hills some fifteen miles from Peking when they got the first intimation of active operations being started by the Boxers. This was the burning of Feng-tai and the blowing up of the steel bridge on the railway there. Dr. Morrison, afterwards followed by Mr. Squiers with one armed Cossack, came to the rescue of the women, the children and governesses, who next day were all conveyed in safety back to Peking. Three days later the party of 365 allied marines sent up from Tientsin arrived and lent reassurance to the Legation occupants. Preparations were hurriedly made for the women and children to leave Peking for Tientsin but when the time for departure approached it was found to be then too late, as the Boxers were in force along the railway route burning station buildings and destroying the permanent way. And so the story goes on, following up the various stages of the siege—how the Foreign Legations, one after another, had to be abandoned and the whole population to be concentrated in the British Legation, which made the test obtainable rallying point and last post of defence by reason of its superior strategic situation. The failure of Mr. Conger, the U.S. Minister, to realise the real seriousness of the Boxer rising is severely commented upon. "The white dazzling star of optimism," she writes, "is blinding him to facts, and with the British Minister to stand with him in his position he says that the Boxer movement is only a few fanatics, and the mobs and incendiaries but slight demonstrations of the yearly spring riots." That the rising was no mere fanatical outbreak was sufficiently shown in the long and desperate siege which lasted for the next two months. The fighting, the weak and terrified Government, the massacre of Chinese Christians, and the repeated attacks on the Legations by guns and fire-brands, the murder of Foreign Ministers, and the burning down of missions and churches: all these served to make the days of the siege very extraordinary ones indeed. Mrs. Hooker throws some highly interesting side lights on the daily life of the beleaguered Legation garrison and tells some strange stories of pusillanimity displayed where least suspected on the part of certain of the defenders as well as (thank goodness!) records of personal valour, like that of young Vargo Squiers when he drove a cart through the Boxer-crowded streets and at the risk of his life brought back a supply of tinned meat from one of the abandoned foreign shops in the city. It is curious to learn that for tactfulness, there was a serious danger in the latter days of the siege of international rupture amongst the allies. "The atmosphere of the besieged in Peking," we read, "was not one of peace, but of bitter feeling, especially strong against the British, for no other reason than that the other nations degraded the strategical superiority of the English position."

Happily the situation was delicately handled, and good relationships were at least outwardly observed until the welcome arrival of the Relief Party. The value of Mrs. Hooker's book is greatly enhanced by quite a number of excellent photographs.

BRITONS AND SPORT.

(19th December.)

The question of British over-devotion to field sports is constantly calling forth from prominent publicists or from eminent writers some new utterance, generally couched in hackneyed phraseology, yet on occasion containing something new in the way of critical observation on our national predilection for spending valuable hours of the day either participating in, or looking on at games which come under the general description of outdoor sports. To all such utterances the sportsmen of Hongkong pay particular heed, whether it is to support an advocacy of moderation or to pulverise in a metaphorical sense the traducer of our noble old games which have been practised in the United Kingdom since the days of the Wapensaws. For it is very seldom that the self-appointed critic steps with caution, and as often as not it is the case that the fervent sports enthusiast replies to the attack upon his favourite pastimes with a strength of vituperative scarcely called for by the soundness of his views. It has been averred that Rudyard Kipling has ceased to command the ear of the British nation—or at least in great part has ceased to do so—since he wrote about "the flannelled fools at the wicket and the muddled calf at the goal." We have too much respect for the common-sense of British sportsmen to believe in the truth of this statement. But there can be little doubt that those two phrases quoted above will rankle somewhat in the memory of British sportsmen for many, many years to come. Perhaps it is only right that they should, if they serve to remind our young men that over-indulgence in sport of any kind is harmful, both for the individual and for a country like ours with a leading place to maintain amongst the great commercial and industrial peoples of the world. We notice, too, that amongst the latest writers to hold up a finger of warning in this respect is Mr. Phillips Oppenheim, through the medium of his new work of fiction, "The Illustrious Prince." The hero, a certain Prince Maijo, is a fine type of the Japanese Samurai class. This young man has very carefully studied English ways from a political standpoint. His observations regarding the present day Englishman's excessive fondness for sport are quite entertaining. These may be briefly summarised in Oliver Goldsmith's lines—

Which is tantamount to the declaration of a belief that, directly or indirectly, English sport is sapping the country's manhood and leading to the concentration of wealth. Surely this is very far from the truth. Physical exercise is one of the most important essentials to health, and every healthy man, woman and child is a valuable national asset. What we would do without reasonable exercise month in and month out in a sub-tropical Colony like Hongkong we can hardly conceive. Certainly the youth of the Colony could not be kept up to the physical mark that they too at present. At a recent meeting of the Inns of Court Debating Society in London, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone presided over a discussion on this same question: "Is too much time and attention devoted, and too much importance attached, to outdoor games and sports?" Lord Alverstone drew a firm line of distinction as between those who played and those who only looked on, and in general terms condemned the habitual onlooker who takes no part in the game at any time. This love of looking on at a game of skill or endurance is inherent in human kind, irrespective of nationality. In Hongkong, a big proportion—if not the biggest—of the spectators who throng Happy Valley on an important field-sport day is composed of Chinese, and other Asiatics. So, in the Straits Settlements, in Colombo, and in the great cities of India, the majority of onlookers at the games consists of non-Europeans. General Baden-Powell has also been having a fling of the same subject. In a recent deliverance he remarked that he had been greatly struck by the growth of the Boy Scouts movement in Canada and the United States. What impressed him most was the tremendous amount of energy the young men put into scouting work; they looked upon a change of occupation as the best rest cure they could have after business and they did not go in for hanging about football matches like the young men of Great Britain. As has been remarked by one witty writer, it is not only in sport that most of us play the part of mere spectators; many of us who would like to join are by circumstances obliged to look on, and that from a back row. And then the query arises: What would the majority be doing if they were not looking on? It is doubtful if their leisure time would be more profitably employed elsewhere. Anyone who avowed that a couple or three hours were mis-spent in watching the sports at Happy Valley, on an afternoon like that of Saturday last, for instance, would deserve to be dubbed a faddist of a very objectionable type. Of course there may be a good deal to be said against the non-playing habits of cricket and football grounds in Great Britain, in the sense conveyed by Lord Alverstone's remark. But in Hongkong, as in other European communities in the East, there is hardly a single individual who does not indulge in open games as well as in looking on and as a whole

the sportsmen of Hongkong can afford to treat with light regard the admonitions which Mr. Oppenheim has put into the mouth of his Samurai hero or the like vapourings that occasionally emanate from the smoke laden beer gardens of Continental Europe.

THE SHANGHAI CONSERVANCY DEADLOCK.

(20th December.)

In Hongkong, with our open anchorage, we are fortunately free from the conservancy problems that confront many Eastern ports such as Macao, Tientsin and, notably Shanghai. In this respect, the Model Settlement occupies perhaps the most unenviable position of any port in China. It need hardly be mentioned that Shanghai is situated on the Whangpoo River about twelve miles above the point where it falls into the Yangtze-kang. And the fact is only too well known that the Yangtze delta is steadily growing seawards. Every year sees new land tributary to the river and open to tidal action are fast filling up with the silt brought down by each flood-tide from the Yangtze. This growth in the land area is specially noticeable at Shanghai, where, in the memory of men still living, the Woonung and Whangpoo Rivers, at whose junction the city is built, have lost one-third of their former volume and threaten in the very near future to depend entirely on artificial measures to keep them navigable. In this connection, it is interesting to recall the prophecy of that keen observer Archibald Little. He reckoned that at the rate at which the coast was making out to sea, this century might see Shanghai situated on the banks of a clear-water canal above tidal influence, for so flat and sponge is the land that it seems to absorb the greater part of the rainfall and to leave little for the intersecting rivers to carry off. There are three sea approaches to Shanghai. Of these the most generally used is the South Channel, which has a depth of from thirteen to nineteen feet opposite the mouth of the Whangpoo. Incoming steamers either lie off Woonung or go up the Whangpoo to Shanghai. The latter course entails the crossing of two bars. The Outer Bar, just outside the embouchure of the tributary Whangpoo, is rapidly enlarging. Ten years ago it had twenty feet of water at low spring tides; now it has only thirteen feet. The Inner Bar is a little way up the river, just before Cough Island is reached, which island is a growth of recent years. There is small matter for wonderment, therefore, that conservancy works should bulk largely in the public view, for the prosperity of Shanghai depends first of all upon its shipping trade. It is a long time ago now since first representations were made by the foreign merchants of the port to the Imperial Government with reference to the necessity for improving the lower Whangpoo reaches and removing the bars. But the Government at Peking made no haste to institute operations, and it was not until 1907 that any practical step was taken. Previous to that, all parties had agreed to the constitution of a River Authority, on the lines of that which had been formed for the port of London; but the Viceroy of the Kiangnan provinces having offered to undertake the whole financial burden of the scheme, which was to be carried out subject to the advice of an approved foreign engineer, the foreign representatives acquiesced in this arrangement. The result was the formation of a River Conservancy Board, presided over by the Shanghai Taotai, and the appointment of Mr. J. de Rijke as Engineer-in-Chief. Had the undertakings of the Viceroy been carried out faithfully, the best of results might have been achieved; unfortunately, the opposite has proved to be the case. It was the Inner Bar, already mentioned, that was supposed to receive first attention at the hands of the Conservancy Board, but those most competent to judge declare that practically no progress has been made up till now in improving the lower reaches of the river. Things were, in all conscience, in a parlous state enough when suddenly at the end of last month came a peremptory mandate from the Viceroy of Kiangnan ordering the dissolution of the Conservancy Board. As a result of this arbitrary action the Board has ceased to exist. As is only natural in the circumstances, the foreign associations of Shanghai view the present situation with alarm, and no time has been lost in drafting a new scheme on the basis of which negotiations may be re-instituted with the Imperial Government. This scheme has been approved by the Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, the American Association, etc., and was to be submitted also to the consideration of the Consular Body before being finally sent to Ministerial headquarters. It is proposed that the new Board should be the Shanghai Taotai, the local Commissioner of Customs, and the Coast Inspector. This Board, which would be invested with the authority of the Government, would be in no way subordinate to Provincial Authorities, and in its deliberations a majority vote would be determinative. It would have entire control of the finances of the Conservancy; and the original annual Government grant of 400,000 taels, as well as any additional grant, would be paid into the Board's account. The several Chambers of Commerce and associations representing commercial interests of Shanghai, having agreed to the raising of a tax for conservancy purposes, consisting of three per cent. of the Customs duties and, in the case of duty-free goods, of one and a half per cent. of value, the tax shall be dealt with as provided for, as soon as such formalities as are necessary to regularise it have been completed and notified to the Board by the

Ministers. The Board will be charged with the maintenance of existing conservancy works and the construction of new works and to improve and maintain a channel from the Yangtze to Shanghai having, as far as circumstances and funds permit, a least depth of 20 feet at mean low water of spring tides over a least width of 600 feet. At the same time it will be called upon to co-operate with the riparian owners in respect to dredging operations to secure improved wharfage facilities. Under this scheme, also, it is proposed to constitute a Consultative Board, to consist of five members appointed by the several Ministers at Peking of the five nations having the largest tonnage entering and clearing at Shanghai; and one member appointed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The primary functions of the Consultative Board would be to watch conservancy proceedings on behalf of the commercial interests of Shanghai and to make such representations to the Conservancy Board as it thinks proper, to which end the Consultative Board would be supplied with full information concerning all projected works, concerning progress of current works, and concerning finances. In the event of disagreement as between the two Boards on points of conservancy the matter in dispute would be submitted to a Consular Committee and if necessary to the Foreign Ministers at Peking. This new Conservancy Scheme has been drafted with due regard to Shanghai's pressing needs and yet is distinguished by the moderation of its tone. We await with interest the decision which the Imperial Government cannot long withhold on this matter, highly momentous as it is to our neighbours in the North.

THE BACKWARDNESS OF CHINA.

(21st December.)

Since Colonel C. D. Bruce of Shanghai wrote "In the Footsteps of Marco Polo," he has come to be looked upon as an authority on the subject of Things Chinese and his reputation as such is deservedly bestowed. Those of us who have lived in China long enough to be able to confess without a blush that we are as far off as ever from a true understanding of the Chinese character, find in Colonel Bruce an apt and ready spokesman. We are all only too well acquainted with that unrepresentative type of the Old China Hand—the "twenty years in the country and speak the language" man—who in his armour-plated years returns to England and poses as an oracle on all things pertaining to China, and perhaps has the temerity to submit his views to the public in book form. Then we have the Sinologue, whose jaundiced outlook is entirely introspective, who cannot see anything that does not lie under his very nose, who can write about the domestic life of the people and preach homilies on their virtues, yet is incapable of regarding things in an equitable perspective or of making a sane comparison as between conditions existing in the East and in the West. Last of all, we have that most objectionable of creatures, the passing through writing man, who, after spending a week or two in China, rushes into print with a full dissertation upon Chinese life and customs and perhaps lectures in Exeter Hall or the Usher Hall to breathless thousands of all-believing listeners. In contradistinction to all these, Colonel Bruce invariably strikes a note that rings true. It so happens that the latest occasion upon which we have had the pleasure of meeting (in print) the Captain Superintendent of the Model Settlement is in his capacity of Preface to the "National Review" Annual. To exemplify his attitude of comparative view in respect of the Far Eastern situation, we cannot do better than quote his opening sentences. "It has been stated," he says, "though the writer cannot vouch for the truth of the story, that at the time when Wei-haiwei became a British outpost the Foreign Office in London were under the impression that it formed part of the Kowloon Hinterland at Hongkong. Although the story may not be strictly true, it is well known how colossal, until the last few years, has been the ignorance of all matters Chinese in England. Geographically, China has remained until a year or two ago an almost unknown quantity to millions of otherwise well-informed dwellers in Europe and America." And then Colonel Bruce goes on to a consideration of the many and various causes which can be adduced in explanation of the remarkable—may, notorious—backwardness of the Chinese in taking their proper place in the progressive march of the world. On the face of it, there appear to be few things wanting to China which are usually considered necessary to the making of a great nation. First amongst the adjuncts that make for national prosperity, she has an abundant population. Nowhere in the universe do so many industrious workers call one man their ruler. The people are frugal and healthy. Physically considered, the average Chinese peasant compares to advantage with his fellow labourer in any country, whether Oriental or Occidental. So far as regards the natural resources of the country, China still remains an untapped well, an unopened book. The Chinese themselves have not yet come to realise the mineral wealth of the Middle Kingdom. Content with picking up the outcrops of great iron, coal, silver and gold deposits that have been proved to abound all over the province, they have so far but scratched the surface of a veritable mine of treasure. Were coal to remain the staple for heating purposes—which is unlikely in this age of advancement and scientific research—the yet untouched coal-fields of Manchuria are capable of supplying the world's needs for centuries to come. That

to what can be attributed the backwardness of China? She possesses all the essentials that make for progress. Surely the only conclusion at which one can arrive is that the seat of reaction lies in the method of national government. Colonel Bruce places in juxtaposition to this view the opinion that China fails at present, and will continue to fail, until some new spiritual regeneration affects the nation itself. And to the obvious question—What is spiritual regeneration? he replies—Any regeneration which has for its guiding principle some moral force. In other words, our Preface lays down the dictum that China lags in the rear because of the purely materialistic moral atmosphere in which her people lead their daily lives. For our part, we heartily disagree with this view of the subject. China has a religion of her own, more ancient than, and as beautiful as, Christianity itself—as a people with moral genius as those which scintillate from the Sermon on the Mount. The whole tendency of Europe to-day is towards materialism. China's tendency is to all appearances more wholesome. While retaining her ancient faith, the people are clamorous of Reform, in the true sense of the word. Recent happenings have shown that the present active movement towards real Reform in the government of the country is no mere pursuit of a shadow on the part of the Chinese people. They will not be content until they grasp the substance. And it is indicative of the national spirit that the first endeavours of the Reform Party are being directed towards a curtailment of the arbitrary and despotic powers wielded with impunity by the ruling classes. That way, and that way only, lies salvation for China.

THINGS SCHOLASTIC IN HONGKONG.

(22nd December.)

Ever since His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard came amongst us to preside over the Government of the Colony, he has assiduously advocated a policy of educational advancement and, as we all know, his enthusiastic labours in this direction have met with conspicuous success. With Sir Frederick Lugard's name the Hongkong University scheme will be associated for all time. But His Excellency has not by any means let the University Scheme, with its great future possibilities, overshadow his interest in the primary and secondary schools, of which H.E. gave another proof yesterday evening when he presided at the annual prize-giving ceremony at St. Joseph's College, and delivered an encouraging address to the pupils. Referring to the University, Sir Frederick said it was hoped that it would be opened in 1912, and expressed his earnest desire to see a great increase in the number of pupils passed in the Senior Oxford local examination, with a view to become ultimately undergraduates of the new institution. It was a pleasing part of the Governor's functions yesterday to make the announcement of yet another scholastic benefit bestowed on the Colony by that generous and liberal-minded citizen, Sir Horamjee Mody, "our perpetual benefactor in matters of education." At the Italian Convention last year, he said, he had been able to announce that Sir Horamjee Mody had decided to establish several scholarships in various selected schools in the Colony. He had now been authorised to add that Sir Horamjee Mody was willing to give an additional sum, equal to interest for one year, to the capital so as to bring the scholarships into operation on the 1st of January next. These Lugard Scholarships—as they have been named by the donor—are tenable for two years and earn \$30 a year. Certain schools have been selected as eligible for participation in this benefaction, and a set of rules has been drawn up, at the request of Sir Horamjee, by the Governor and the Director of Education. Roughly speaking, the principle is that the scholarships shall be held by the boys who have passed the preliminary Oxford local examination, and it is hoped that, by awarding them to that class, the boys will remain at school and pass the junior and senior examinations and qualify to become undergraduates of the University. Other subjects of importance which were touched upon at the prize-giving were the need for Chinese parents to send their children to school at an earlier age than is the general rule at present, if the best results possible are to be obtained; the large excess of boys in the lower school classes in comparison with those in the higher classes, and the necessity that exists for adding to the strength of the teaching staffs in ratio to the constantly increasing number of pupils. The sending of boys to school before the age of twelve is a matter for the parents themselves, but the advantages of doing so are so obvious that it is to be hoped that they will take heed of the words of advice uttered in this connection. So far as the preponderance of pupils in the lower classes is concerned, the Government have dealt with the matter themselves, by making an alteration in the Grant Code during the past year under which a lower grant is given for the lower class pupils and a higher grant for those in the upper classes; so that things may be expected to adjust themselves automatically in this direction in future. Also, the Education Department has laid down the rule that not more than forty boys shall be under the supervision of any one teacher, and, although the Director of Education reports that there is still some overcrowding, it is gratifying to learn that a decided improvement has already been effected all round by the adoption of this regulation. On the whole, the educational system of the Colony has derived much benefit from the vigorous policy which the

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1910.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN PEKING.

(17th December.)

In these days of hustle and bustle, we have grown accustomed to find even in the world of literature and the precincts of the publisher's office that same spirit of impatience which calls out for "Speed, speed, more speed!" in the grosser walks of commercial life and trade. No sooner is a great war over, than books innumerable about it are thrust, still damp from the press, into the hands of the public. Mr. Winston Churchill's book on his African tour appears, one might say, contemporaneously with his return to England. Mr. Roosevelt has not lost the feel of his sporting trip before the record of his shooting trip is set out in glowing pages. And so with our explorers who seek to unfathom the ice-bound mysteries of the Arctic and Antarctic Zones: these gallant men have hardly had time to thaw before the insistent printer's devil is worrying them for "copy." The present-day publisher demands that the story of any great achievement—even the record of commonplace doings

Government have instituted and pursued under Sir Frederick Lugard's régime; and when the time comes for the opening of the University, the schools and colleges of Hongkong should be able to send up a worthy band of young men desirous of taking matriculation honours.

SPIES.

Time and again in British Colonies we have had cases of prosecutions against persons alleged to be foreign spies, but none of these has attracted so much public attention as has been bestowed upon the indictment at Hants Assizes of a young German officer, Lieut. Helm, for an infringement of the Official Secrets Act by making sketches of the forts at Portsmouth. The defendant admitted his offence, and the Crown did not press for a sentence of imprisonment if he expressed unfeigned regret for having committed it and undertook not to repeat it. This assurance having been given, the Judge bound the defendant over on his own recognisances in a sum of £250 to come up for judgment when called upon. The following words addressed to the prisoner by the Bench are noteworthy:—"I trust that when you leave this country you will do so feeling that although we may be vigilant in the detection—and perhaps from your point of view too vigilant—of offences against our laws, yet that we also in the administration of these laws are just and merciful not only to those who are subject to the Crown but to others who, like yourself, seek temporarily the hospitality of our shores." Now, it so happens that at the very time those words were uttered two English Officers, Captain Trench, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. Braddon, R.N., were lying under arrest in Germany awaiting their trial for spying at Borkum. The trial was to take place some time this month. But before the two Englishmen had even been tried, a certain section of the German Anglophobes began to clamour for the most rigorous punishment possible to be imposed upon the accused. In a brutal article, the Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* demands that the untried prisoners shall be made incapable of reporting what they may have seen. Describing the prisoners as dangerous persons who can carry in their heads what they have not got on paper, the journal expresses the hope that they may be subjected to a long period of detention in Germany "with appropriate mental treatment," so that they may not retain too clear a memory of what they may have seen. It would be too horrible to believe that this is expressive of the views of the German people as a whole. Yet it is a common saying that straws show how the wind blows.

HONOUR TO SIR HENRY MAY.

(23rd December.) We are only echoing the sentiments of the entire community in offering to our Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., our cordial congratulations upon the honour with which His Majesty King George V. has rewarded his long and faithful Colonial services in appointing him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Yet while felicitating Sir Henry May upon his promotion into a new sphere of labour, we cannot but view with regret his departure from our shores. More than any other man in the Government Service, he is part and parcel of the whole scheme of our local administration. His entire official career has lain in the Colony. Many of the best years of his life have been spent in intimate association with the every-day life of Hongkong. No public servant had a greater grasp of the Colony's needs and requirements, nor a more rigidly conscientious man had of getting carried out those measures which he considered to be necessary to the public good. It is noteworthy that Sir Henry has been utterly fearless, and in some cases apparently callous to public sentiment, in effecting what he considered to be essential reforms in the Colony's administration. And as a consequence, there were not a few who were ever ready to condemn any and all of the administrative changes made under his aegis, on the principle: "Can any good thing come out of—?" Coming out as a cadet as long ago as 1881, Sir Henry May arrived at a time when the Colonial departmental system was in an admittedly wretched state of ineptitude as a whole and when many branches of the Government service were riddled with corruption. It was in 1886 that he got appointed to his first important post as Assistant Registrar-General, from which he passed rapidly through higher grades until he had attained the position of acting Colonial Treasurer in 1893, Captain Superintendent of Police in 1893, and a seat on the Legislative Council in 1895. It was during this latter period that his forceful character and capacity for hard work were prominently brought to the front in connection with the repressive measures which had to be taken to combat the terrible visitations of plague with which the Colony was at that time afflicted; and also in putting down the sanguinary coolie riots which added to the troubles of the then Government. For these services, he was awarded the Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In his capacity, too, of Head of the Police, he was instrumental in eradicating a notorious evil in the shape of the gambling halls which abounded in the Colony and, as afterwards proved, had been buying their immunity from Police interference for many years before by means of wholesale bribery. The inquiry that followed resulted in the punishment and dismissal of a large number of Police officials in all ranks. The work of reorganising the Force was ably carried out under his direction, and under him also the Fire Brigade was much improved in efficiency and equipment. In the operations connected with the taking over of the New Territory, Sir Henry took a prominent part and was largely responsible for the planning scheme adopted. Some nine years ago he was appointed Colonial Secretary, and since that time he has continued in that office with the exception of three periods when he was called to occupy the gubernatorial chair as Officer Administering the Government. During his tenure of this high office, Sir Henry May has brought into play all his acknowledged energy, steadfastness of purpose, and enthusiasm; and he has proved himself to be a most able and efficient administrator of the Colony's affairs, just as in his Secretaryship capacity he earned the reputation of being a sound and reliable adviser—in fact, "the power behind the throne." During his term of service in Hongkong, we have seen many old abuses swept away and many new reforms instituted. The building laws have been amended to bring them into line with modern requirements; the sanitation of the city has been greatly improved; plague has been practically stamped out; and in Governmental Departments

generally the contact trend has been towards betterment. In all these things, making for a healthy communal life and an efficient Administration, the influence of Sir Henry May's strong personality is apparent and he well merits the distinction of knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty some months ago. His counsels will be sorely missed in the Legislature, as his arduous and capable (if hard working) will be missed in the Executive. We wish His Excellency every success in his new appointment and are certain that his Governorship of the Fiji Islands will prove but a stepping-stone to higher honours yet in store.

THE SITUATION IN MACAO.

It is with feelings of unalloyed pleasure that we are able to record that the new Government in Macao has acted in a most statesmanlike manner in not disregarding the earnest protests made by us and others against the exhibition of cinematograph pictures of a nature calculated to incite passions which are still liable to break out at any moment. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Macao exhibition of pictures in Lisbon streets which did not actually represent anything like a revolution, they only showed a crowd or two, with a few human asses waving their hands and a barricade that could not have been held against a charge of twenty resolute men, and the "Necessidades" Palace with a hole in it. In fact, had one not been told before-hand that these were pictures of a sacrilegious and desecrated "Revolution," one would never have suspected that they were anything more than the usual faked films to which everybody is accustomed, and which, after all, very amusing. The Government in Macao has shown its business too well to permit its exhibition of such scenes as took place in the Avenida d'Alfama in Lisbon on the terrible Tuesday in October which will remain for ever as one of the most sorrowful days in history. There was no hint in last night's performance of the cruel massacre of the heroic officers and men of the *Dam Carlin*, no suggestion of the murderous bombardment of the small Jesuit Residence in the Rua dei Quilhas, or the destruction of thousands of books, including, according to Mr. J. P. Phillips of the *Daily Express*, "many ancient and valuable treatises, defaced and thrown from the windows to the street mob." The Government in Macao very wisely permitted no reproduction of these scenes. The film theatre was picked, even standing room was hard to find. It is interesting to note that Macao, the new Governor, and Mr. Machado are present, and it is pleasant to note that every one greeted them with evident pleasure at seeing them there. The conduct of the soldiers, who, of course, were there in *uniform*, was exemplary. We hope that this good behaviour will endure, and that Macao has ceased to be a nuisance and a danger to Europe and interests in the Far East. Under the present Government there really seems to be good ground for confidence. The Governor has begun well, and all parties are ready to back him up with loyalty and vigour.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

CIVIL EXAMINATIONS.

The Commissioners of Constitutional Affairs have decided that the examinations of Civil officials should be divided into two sections: the superior class and the ordinary class. The examinations of the superior class will be held in Peking in September next year, and those of the ordinary class will take place in the various provinces.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

The Prince Regent has received several telegrams from the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, H. E. Hsueh-liang, requesting the Throne to shorten the period for the establishment of a Parliament by another year.

AN URGENT REQUEST.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, H. E. Hsueh-liang, has written to the Ministry of Finance urging the Ministry to advance immediate funds to meet the necessary expenditure of the Hsiao Lu Kok, a new treaty port. Should the remittance be delayed, it is feared that the foreigners will interfere with the administration.

ARMY OFFICIAL DISCHARGED.

The Minister of War, H. E. Yim Chang, has dismissed from service Ho Chun-ching, Commander of the First Division of the Army, and has appointed Liang-po to replace him. It is stated that the Commanders of the 2nd, 4th and 11th Divisions will also be replaced by new officials.

GRAND COUNCILLORS DENOUNCED.

Certain Chao-hsueh has impeached the Grand Counsellors, accusing them of negligence of their duties and failing to take the responsibility for their action. The memorial has been shelved.

OPUM MEASURE RECEIVES CONSENT.

The Bills prohibiting after June, next year the importation and smoking of opium and also the cultivation of the poppy have passed the Privy Council in Peking.

MILITARY STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Eighteen Chinese military students who graduated from the Military Cadets' Academy at Tokio, have been ordered to further prosecute their studies in the Toyama Military School, the Cavalry Academy School and the Artillery and Engineering College, Tokio, each for a term of three years.

OFFICIALS DENOUNCED.

Censor Tsao-fun has memorialized the Throne, accusing a large number of officials in Honan Province of negligence of their duties and committing various offences. An Imperial Decree has been issued ordering that all these officials are to be punished, cashiered and dismissed from office as the case may be.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

In consequence of the change in the military system in the Ministry of War, several hundreds of officials are out of employment. H. E. Minister Yim Chang has decided to dismiss them entirely.

REDUCTION OF ALLOWANCES.

The special allowances granted to the members of the Ministry of Posts and Communications are to be reduced to half the present amount commencing from next month.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT SUGGESTED.

The Governor of Chekiang, H. E. Tseng Yun, has memorialized the Throne to reduce the export duty on native goods but suggests that import duty on foreign goods should be increased.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

The Minister of War, H. E. Yim Chang, intends to request the Prince Regent to order that all military officers should appear in uniform on being received in audience.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

GOVERNORSHIP OF MACAO.

LIEUT. MACHADO APPOINTED.

SENIOR VIDAL RESUMES JUDICIAL DUTIES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 17th Dec., 1910, 1.46 p.m.

In a despatch received from Lisbon, the Provisional Republican Government expresses its approval of Senhor Vidal's (the Acting Governor's) patriotism and permits him to resume his duties as Chief Justice of Macao.

Lieutenant A. Machado, private secretary of ex-Governor Senhor Eduardo Marques, and a son of Sir Joaquim Machado, the Macao Demarcation Commissioner, was appointed Governor this morning.

The appointment is a very popular one and has given satisfaction to all parties in the Colony.

THE UNREST IN MACAO.

A DANGEROUS EXHIBITION.

The cinematograph people at Macao appear to have small sense of responsibility, for they have sent out a circular advertising a new film which will shortly be exhibited, showing scenes of the Revolution in Lisbon. Those of our readers who have seen the pictures in the English and French illustrated papers which appeared after that sad and sanguinary business, will understand how dangerous it is at this juncture to expose such scenes in public in Macao, where only a spark is needed to set the place afire. We speak with inside knowledge. We say that though at present things are quiet in the neighbouring Colony, the smallest trouble may bring about a military despoliation all the more intolerable because conducted, not by Generals and Colonels or even officers, but by lower rank men and even by mere civilians as leaders. The *Sandpiper*, the British publication which has, for her sins, been forced to remain at Macao until Saturday to guard British interests, would not have gone away had this advertisement appeared while she was at Macao. We are all for liberty, liberty of the Press, liberty of speech, liberty of the drama, and liberty, too, for the variety entertainment. But we must not be too deprecate, we must condemn any exhibition that may lead to a breach of the peace. This Lisbon Revolution film business is to the last degree impolitic, and we shall not be surprised at any of its possible consequences.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FIELD DAY.

Operations with the Scouts Company near Tai Po.—The Corps will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 8.30 a.m. on December 26th. Dress—Khaki and puttees, service dress cap, rifle, belt with pouches, bayonet, haversack, water bottle filled and coat warm British to be carried to coat carrier.

Members should take sandwiches with them to eat as opportunity occurs during the operations. A meal will be provided at 4.30 at Tai Po before the return to Hongkong.

The Corps will return by train, arriving at Kowloon at 6.30 p.m.

LECTURE.

A lecture in connection of the operations will be given by the Staff Officer at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, December 21st. All members of the Artillery, Engineer and Infantry Companies who intend to take part in the field day should attend this lecture if possible.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

TUNNAGE DUES AT SHANGHAI.

Chow Ting-ping, a member of the National Assembly in Peking, has been demanding explanation of the Revenue Council touching the tonnage dues collected at Shanghai. He finds that during the last ten years the sum of about eleven million taels was collected at Shanghai in respect of tonnage dues and desires to know what has become of the balance of that enormous sum after paying for the upkeep of the light-houses and discharging other obligations.

ANOTHER STRANGE RUMOUR.

It is stated that a representative of a certain shipbuilding firm in England has arrived in Peking for the purpose of making overtures to the Army Advisory Council and the Navy Board with a view to inducing the latter to establish a large Arsenal in China. The English firm will undertake to build men-of-war and meet all kinds of Army requirements. A site for the Arsenal will be selected in due course. It is reported that two foreign powers have entered a protest against these proceedings on receipt of the news.

FOOT-BINDING.

It is reported that H. E. Tong, Minister of Education, has memorialized the Throne stating that all the Provincial local authorities should be instructed to prohibit foot-binding. Any woman who violates this order will be debarred from having honorary titles conferred on her.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Recently, the Senate has repeatedly discussed the question of reducing the Naval Funds. The Grand Council and the High Naval Commissioners consider that any reduction would affect the dignity of the Empire whereupon a special Naval Board has been inaugurated. The funds voted on behalf of the Navy will be increased in future instead of being reduced. Telegrams have been sent to the high officials of the various provinces requesting them to submit the most suitable proposals for the reorganization of the Navy with a view to their being eventually adopted.

ADMIRAL LI QUINN SUMMONED TO PEKING.

Prince Tsai-hsun has wired to Admiral Li Chin in Canton urging him to proceed to Peking to hold a consultation on Naval matters.

NEW TREATY PORT.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, H. E. Hsueh-liang, has memorialized the Throne by wire stating that as the opening of Hu Loo Island as a treaty port requires the expenditure of a large sum of money, he has suggested to the Ministry of Finance to advance the necessary funds at an as early a date as possible.

A NEEDLE TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

ACTION IN SUPREME COURT.

In the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott—a case was called in which Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. sued Siemens and Co. and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. for damages for wrongfully imitating the plaintiffs' trade-mark and for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from selling or exposing or advertising for or procuring to be sold any needles in packets or tins bearing such labels as hereinafter mentioned; and from using any labels, stamps or advertisements so contrived or expressed or by colourable imitation to represent or lead the belief that the needles sold by the defendants are the needles manufactured by the plaintiffs and sold by them under the "Cock" trade-mark, and for delivery upon oath or destruction of all documents, articles and things in the possession or power of the defendants or under their control, which offend against the foregoing injunction. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs and Sir Henry Berkeley (instructed by Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Lonker and Deacon) represented the defendants, Siemens & Co.

Mr. Slade stated in opening the case that the plaintiffs had got an interim injunction against the defendants on 15th December, to continue until the hearing of this application by the Court. He removed that the injunction be made absolute.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that on behalf of Siemens & Co. he was moving for the dissolution of the interim injunction and the expurgation of the name of Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. from the register.

His Lordship—There is no express motion by you to rescind the motion.

Sir Henry Berkeley—No; that is not required. We are here to show cause against the injunction being made absolute.

His Lordship—That interim injunction was only in Chambers and the notice in "The Justice" that the Court will be moved for an injunction.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Our position is that we come here to show and have a right to show that the interim injunction should never have been granted.

His Lordship—But you have not made a motion to that effect.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We did not file any special motion to rescind the injunction. We have made the ordinary motion to expunge.

Mr. Slade stated that the plaintiffs had been registered as proprietors of the "Cock" trade-mark since February, 1890, and had been using that trade-mark for some years previous to that date. The form in which it had been used was on packets of needles. Just before this action was commenced, they obtained in Canton and Co. with respect to the defendants of 35 cases of needles due to arrive in this Colony.

Mr. Slade, after putting in the trade-marks used by the plaintiff and defunct firms, said that upon the information received by his clients from Canton, they applied for a temporary injunction to prevent the defendants from exporting these needles from the Colony into the common market of Canton. The defendants now made a motion to expunge the plaintiffs' trade-mark which had been on the register for twenty years, and sought as well to prevent this injunction.

His Lordship—This only question is the identity of the mark.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The case is no question about that. Proceeding, Counsel admitted that the face of the affidavits the plaintiffs admitted that they were merely imitations of the goods.

One of the points for consideration was that the interim injunction which his Lordship had been induced to make should be dissolved on certain grounds and one of these grounds was that there had been suppression of material facts.

Mr. Slade, in pressing, stated that he had omitted to ask for an amendment which he desired to make in the writ. In the phrase "manufactured by the plaintiffs," he asked that the word "for" be substituted for the word "by."

Sir Henry Berkeley objected to the amendment on the ground that it was too late. The question was the effect upon the mind of the Court at the time when the plaintiffs stated that they were not aware of the goods.

The judge, he contended, that must have moved the judge to grant this interim injunction was that he believed the plaintiffs to be the manufacturers of the goods. That was not a statement of their position, and on that ground alone the injunction ought to be dissolved.

His Lordship allowed the amendment of the writ.

Sir Henry then went on to argue the main issue, and contended that his clients had all along asserted their right to use this trade-mark as against the plaintiffs.

The hearing was afterwards adjourned.

SELLING LIQUORS AFTER PROHIBITED HOURS.

HEAVY FINE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Markham, manager of the Vienna Café, was prosecuted at the Magistracy this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood for selling liquors after prohibited hours.

P. C. James Cunningham at 4.45 p.m. he went to the Café on the 9th inst. at 4.45 p.m. He went with P. C. 77. They called for a bottle of stout and a bottle of beer, which were brought round. He paid sixty cents for them. Witness drank the stout and the other drank the beer. Witness did not see defendant on the premises.

P. C. W. R. MacWalter gave corroborative evidence.

Defendant said he was not there at the time the drinks were served. Nothing of the kind would have occurred had he been present.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

The profits of the British and Chinese Corporation suffered a further shrinkage in the year to June 30th last, amounting to £1,400, in comparison with £14,000 for the previous twelve months, and though the balance brought in is larger, the sum available for appropriation is £1,000 lower at £2,900. By cutting down the carry-forward, the directors are able to make the dividend at 10 per cent. the amount remaining undivided being £1,000 lower at £1,700.

The earnings of an undertaking of this class, the company being engaged in the business of contractors for public works, are naturally liable to considerable fluctuation, and the present profit shows a great falling-off from the exceptional achievement of 1907-8, when a surplus of £103,300 was realised, enabling the directors to recommend a 20 per cent. dividend and the transfer of £10,000 to reserve. The reserve fund remains £100,000.

THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION APPEAL CASE.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction yesterday afternoon the Full Court (Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and His Honour F. A. Hazledine, Puisne Judge), gave judgment in the appeals from the decision of date 4th June of the Acting Chief Justice (Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), in the administration action between Li Chok Hing and Li Fui Chai, otherwise known as Li Shiek Pang and Li Hing Wai. In the original action, in which was involved a sum of over one million dollars, judgment was given against Li Fui Chai for an account of the estate of Mau Shing and against Li Chok Hing on what was known as the Wlog Shiao Tong issue in the case. In the hearing of the appeal case, Li Fui Chai figured as appellant and Li Chok Hing as respondent.

Counsel and solicitors appearing in the case were:—For the appellant, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. O. Bello (of Messrs. Goldring, Baines and Merrell); for the respondent, Messrs. M. W. Slade, K.C., and G. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Lonker and Deacon).

The Chief Justice, in a long written judgment, the reading of which occupied more than an hour, traversed all the points of law and fact that had been adduced in the case and gave as his decision that the finding of the Court below must be reversed with costs. In the concluding portion of his judgment, the Chief Justice said:—"It is inevitable that I should deal here with the practice of the Court in granting letters of administration to the case of Chinese who died intestate, to which to much reference has been made. The grant has invariably been made to some person who would be next of kin, supposing the deceased to have been domiciled in Hongkong. No inquiry has even been made to ascertain what the Chinese law is in this respect. It is an extraordinary fact that the Court of this Colony, in which the Chinese live and trade as freely as Englishmen and citizens of other countries, should do with regard to the Chinese what it would never dream of doing with regard to Frenchmen, or Germans or Americans, and not only that, but that it should be entirely ignorant of Chinese law on any subject which concerns the family life and the family law of those who form the bulk of its inhabitants—its marriage laws, and the rights of property it gives; its law applicable to children. We are in the dark as to the law of intestacy as to its customary law generally, and above all, as to its law of succession. The attitude of the Court has been to let the law be ascertained by the parties until it arises; I myself have been puzzled, though I have jewelled more than once on this point. Well, now the question of succession has been definitely raised, and I must state what I believe to be the law. The grant of letters of administration can only be made to the person (if there is such a person) entitled to such a grant by the Chinese law; but letters of administration deal only with the estate of the deceased, and if by Chinese law the living descendants are to be the heirs of the deceased, then letters of administration are inappropriate, for there is no estate of deceased to administer. This simple statement of the law shows inevitably that it is for the person asking for the grant to prove the law which entitles him to it. This comes the logical consequence of which Mr. Berkeley says that the Chinese of an instance can get their personal property in Hongkong without taking out letters of administration? If the principle recognised by Vattel against Board is right, as I think it is, they have a right to get that property, for the simple reason that it is theirs. But if the decision in the *Hedie* case is right, as I have no doubt it is, they cannot recover that property without the sanction of some Court. If the suggestion I have made is sound, which I am somewhat sceptical about, that such persons may apply for letters of administration as a convenient method of obtaining a general authority to recover their property, then there is no difficulty, and the suggestion duty can be properly recovered. But if this is unsound, it would be perfectly possible for the Legislature to extend the area of the duty, making it leviable not on the property of the deceased, but on the property passing on death, as in fact was done in some measure in the case of the English estate duty by the Finance Act of 1891. If this suggestion is adopted, this judgment will not have the disturbing effect on the Treasury which it has been suggested it might have.

The Puisne Judge concurred.

Mr. Slade—I understand, your Lordships, that in the Court below defendant had judgment with costs?

The Chief Justice—Yes; that is the effect of the judgment.

After more debate by Counsel as to the question of costs stay of execution for three months was granted.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The Provincial Representatives have resolved, at a private meeting, to dissolve the Association with a view to forming a new political body. In view of the approaching departure of the Representatives from Peking, Princes Su and Pa-lun propose to give them a farewell dinner in the Senate House. The officials and students also intend to hold receptions in their honour.

NEW FOREIGN CONSULATES.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has acceded to the request of Great Britain, Germany and France to establish Consulates in Harbin for the protection of their subjects and for the promotion of commerce and has communicated with the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, H. E. Hsueh-liang, to make the necessary arrangements with the Chinese representing the countries in question at Mukden.

SENATORIAL INTERFERENCE.

Prince Pao-lun, having decided that the Constitutional Law should be maintained and obeyed by the Imperial Government and the people, has proposed to instruct the members of the Senate to make the complaints which they lodged against the Grand Councilors are to be decided by the Prince Regent and the members should not interfere with the matter.

DRASTIC PROPOSAL.

The Princes Feng and the Grand Council have had a conference with H. E. Lu Ching-huang, Chinese Minister to Holland, regarding the following questions, which will be placed before the Congress at its coming meeting of the Hague Tribunal:

(1) On China being granted Constitutional government, the foreign powers should recognize its administration.

(2) China shall have the right to preserve her own territory from foreign aggression. On these parts of the country which have been ceded to foreign nations should be recoverable within a reasonable period.

(3) The reorganization of the Army and Navy.

GOVERNORSHIP OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

CONFERRED UPON SIR HENRY MAY.

We have received information that His Majesty King George V. has been graciously pleased to confirm the appointment of Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, as Governor of the Fiji Islands. The news does not come as a surprise, for the virtual if not the actual confirmation of Sir Henry's promotion to this new dignity was known in the Colony some days ago; though he did not desire it to be made public in the Press until ratified by H. M. the King. But if the news does not now reach us with the first shock of abrupt announcement, it will be received with mingled feelings on the part of the community, who are living in Sir Henry May a tried public servant and an eminent administrator, yet who cannot but be pained to see his long and trusty labours in this Colony rewarded thus fittingly by the Sovereign.

Son of the late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, young Francis Henry May was educated at Harrow and Trillick College, Dublin, where he was first Honorary Member of the Classics and Modern Languages, B. A., 1881. His career thereafter is set out in the Colonial List as follows:—"Appointed after competitive examination to Hongkong cadetship, 1881; acting assistant Registrar-General, April, 1886; acting assistant Colonial Secretary, January, 1889; assistant Colonial Secretary, January, 1891; Private Secretary to Governor Sir W. De Vere, 1892; Acting Secretary, 1893; Acting Secretary, 1894; Acting Secretary, 1895; Acting Secretary, 1896; Acting Secretary, 1897; Acting Secretary, 1898; Acting Secretary, 1899; Acting Secretary, 1900; Acting Secretary, 1901; Acting Secretary, 1902; Acting Secretary, 1903; Acting Secretary, 1904; Acting Secretary, 1905; Acting Secretary, 1906; Acting Secretary, 1907; Acting Secretary, 1908; Acting Secretary, 1909; Acting Secretary, 1910; Acting Secretary, 1911; Acting Secretary, 1912; Acting Secretary, 1913; Acting Secretary, 1914; Acting Secretary, 1915; Acting Secretary, 1916; Acting Secretary, 1917; Acting Secretary, 1918; Acting Secretary, 1919; Acting Secretary, 1920; Acting Secretary, 1921; Acting Secretary, 1922; Acting Secretary, 1923; Acting Secretary, 1924; Acting Secretary, 1925; Acting Secretary, 1926; Acting Secretary, 1927; Acting Secretary, 1928; Acting Secretary, 1929; Acting Secretary, 1930; Acting Secretary, 1931; Acting Secretary, 1932; Acting Secretary, 1933; Acting Secretary, 1934; Acting Secretary, 1935; Acting Secretary, 1936; Acting Secretary, 1937; Acting Secretary, 1938; Acting Secretary, 1939; Acting Secretary, 1940; Acting Secretary, 1941; Acting Secretary, 1942; Acting Secretary, 1943; Acting Secretary, 1944; Acting Secretary, 1945; Acting Secretary, 1946; Acting Secretary, 1947; Acting Secretary, 1948; Acting Secretary, 1949; Acting Secretary, 1950; Acting Secretary, 1951; Acting Secretary, 1952; Acting Secretary, 1953; Acting Secretary, 1954; Acting Secretary, 1955; Acting Secretary, 1956; Acting Secretary, 1957; Acting Secretary, 1958; Acting Secretary, 1959; Acting Secretary, 1960; Acting Secretary, 1961; Acting Secretary, 1962; Acting Secretary, 1963; Acting Secretary, 1964; Acting Secretary, 1965; Acting Secretary, 1966; Acting Secretary, 1967; Acting Secretary, 1968; Acting Secretary, 1969; Acting Secretary, 1970; Acting Secretary, 1971; Acting Secretary, 1972; Acting Secretary, 1973; Acting Secretary, 1974; Acting Secretary, 1975; Acting Secretary, 1976; Acting Secretary, 1977; Acting Secretary, 1978; Acting Secretary, 1979; Acting Secretary, 1980; Acting Secretary, 1981; Acting Secretary, 1982; Acting Secretary, 1983; Acting Secretary, 1984; Acting Secretary, 1985; Acting Secretary, 1986; Acting Secretary, 1987; Acting Secretary, 1988; Acting Secretary, 1989; Acting Secretary, 1990; Acting Secretary

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT AND PRIZE LIST.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided at this afternoon at the annual distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's English College.

The Rev. Father Director submitted his report for the year 1910, which has been on the whole a prosperous one for the College. The attendance has been good and the boys have succeeded well in the different examinations. The highest monthly enrolment during the year was 497, while the average daily attendance was 435. These figures show an improvement on last year, when the highest monthly enrolment was 476 and the average daily attendance 418. The attendance of the boys was regular throughout the year. Except for a few phlegm days, there was no serious break in the regular classes. The Rev. Father Director points out to Chinese parents the necessity of sending their children to school before the age of twelve; when this is done the boys succeed well and carry off many prizes. The staff has been strengthened during the year by the addition of two European teachers. All the classes are now strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Education Department, the highest number of pupils under the supervision of any one teacher being 40. The weekly testimonials and monthly examinations continue to interest the boys very much. The stimulus seems to break the monotony of the ordinary class work, while it also fits the boys for their final examinations. The conduct of the pupils has been very good. They try to please their teachers, and as a rule exhibit an excellent spirit. The Boarding Department is in a prosperous condition, and the efforts of the staff in the boarding is excellent.

The results of the Oxford examination were very gratifying. There were presented 9 seniors, 12 juniors and 16 preliminary. Of these, 8 seniors, 11 juniors, and 16 preliminary secured passes. Lou's Rabat, Peter Prevost, and Joachim Tan obtained third-class honours in the senior, while Cheung Kai obtained distinction in Classical Chinese and a certificate exempting him from recitations. Nearly all the boys secured a good pass in English.

The shorthand and typewriting classes still maintained their efficiency. During the year several examinations were held and 74 certificates granted—18 for shorthand and 6 for typewriting. Towards the end of October an examination was held under the auspices of the Shorthand and Typewriting Committee. There were presented for shorthand passing certificates 16 boys—12 words a minute being the highest speed—and for typewriting certificates to boys. The results have not yet come to hand.

Hygiene has been well taught during the year. The examination in this subject produced on the whole satisfactory results. Ten boys were presented for the term competition, but so far the results have not been made known. In compliance with instructions from the Education Department, and in view of the future University of Hongkong, hygiene has been included in the Oxford senior and junior curriculum.

The library in connection with the Oxford class is a source of great benefit to the boys. At present it contains close on 600 volumes. The College received a large number of new books during the year, and although it is still far from being as complete as the Rev. Director would wish, it may be said that it is admirably suited for the purpose for which it was established.

While solicitors for the moral and intellectual development of the pupils, the College staff also took special interest in their physical education. Football teams are organized, and games are regularly played at our own field. The first and second teams are very promising this year, but as long as the boys were confined to the very limited recreation ground attached to the College it cannot be expected that the results on the field should be anything but mediocre.

In the month of June the Director of Education visited the college, and having reported very favourably on the discipline, organization and instruction, he once again declared the school to be "thoroughly efficient."

The prize list is as follows:

CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

Class 8b.—Hing Chung, Chinese, drawing, arithmetic; Chik Yau, Chinese, penmanship, arithmetic; Cheung Lam, English, geography; Man Lam, geography, penmanship, drawing; Fook Wai, general proficiency; Kwong Lok, English, religious knowledge; Ming Sol, religious knowledge.

Class 8a.—Leong Yiu Shun, general proficiency, geography, English, Chinese, drawing, arithmetic; Cheung Lam, English, geography; Man Lam, geography, penmanship, drawing; Fook Wai, general proficiency; Kwong Lok, English, religious knowledge; Ming Sol, religious knowledge.

Class 7.—Yu Wun, English, religious knowledge, arithmetic, general proficiency; Cheung Lam, arithmetic, geography, English; Dy Ben P. N. religious knowledge; On Kai Chung, geography, English; Ping Ching, drawing; Pui Kam, Chinese; Yot Fook, drawing; Fung Mung, geography; Lo Tong, penmanship; Liu Chu, penmanship.

Class 6.—Lam Su Kong, penmanship, arithmetic, Chinese, general proficiency, religious knowledge; Chan Wai Lok, English, geography, arithmetic, hygiene, Chinese, drawing, penmanship; Wong Sun, hygiene, Chinese, drawing; Pak Chi Pak, drawing; Lan Fook Ling, drawing; Ho Koon Lo, Chinese.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Class 8a.—J. Strada, general proficiency, English, religious knowledge; F. Gomes, English, religious knowledge; F. Leon, arithmetic, penmanship; L. Oance, arithmetic; Dolly, penmanship.

Class 8b.—J. Remedios, general proficiency, English, religious knowledge; P. Ema, English, arithmetic, penmanship; Parkes Lung, arithmetic; Y. Ng Sin Chey, penmanship; M. Beltra, drawing; J. Soares, drawing; J. Ror, religious knowledge.

Class 7.—C. Rea, general proficiency, English, religious knowledge; A. Hart, religious knowledge; F. Silva, English, religious knowledge; A. Leong, geography; J. Tanah, penmanship, drawing; I. Alarala, arithmetic; Lambert Can, arithmetic, penmanship; L. Lopez, drawing.

Class 6.—V. Barracas, general proficiency, hygiene, geography; M. Mehal, English, penmanship, drawing; A. Osmund, English, arithmetic; A. Almeida, arithmetic, drawing; L. Osmund, religious instruction; K. Lohm, religious knowledge; K. Lohm, religious knowledge; F. Silva, English, religious knowledge.

Class 5b.—F. Reis, general proficiency, English, mathematics, religious knowledge, hygiene, history; G. Gutocuo, religious knowledge, drawing, hygiene, penmanship, geography; S. Johnson, English, mathematics, penmanship, history, geography; R. Baumann, drawing.

Class 5a.—H. Du Lux, general proficiency, English, hygiene, religious knowledge; A. Xogoo, geography, history, penmanship, drawing; F. Collico, English, history, hygiene, religious knowledge; F. Sato, geography, mathematics, penmanship; F. Sato, mathematics; G. Carvalho, drawing.

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QUARRY BAY MANSLAUGHTER CASH.

SENTENCE: ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, a French sailor named Paul Potier was brought up on a charge of having committed manslaughter at Quarry Bay on 5th December by killing Chan Kio, a Chinese coolie. The accused, who acted as interpreter, tendered a plea of guilty. As recounted at the time of the fatal assault, it appeared that the prisoner had been returning 1 to at night along with some companions to his vessel lying at Quarry Bay, when some trouble arose over the payment of the Chinese coolies; and as a result, Potier stabbed his paller with a knife, causing the latter's death.

The Attorney-General, Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Acting Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution; Sir Henry Birkley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. W. Lister, Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Dencom), represented the accused man.

Sir Henry Birkley, addressing the Bench, said that undoubtedly his Lordship had read the deposit on the case, from which it would have been seen that this unhappy man, the prisoner, found himself in this pretty serious position in which he now stood under a charge of homicide, having, unfortunately, been under the influence of drink on the occasion in question. He was a very young man—Counsel asked him if he was not a young man of 24 years of age—and he had not an exceptionally good character.

Next day he was spoken to by his Commanding Officer and by the Lieutenant under whose immediate notice he came. The affair occurred, undoubtedly, as the man himself stated, when he was unconscious of what he was doing. That was no defence in law, but it was a matter that could be brought to the merciful consideration of the Court inflicting the punishment which must fall upon the shoulders of the prisoner. The affair occurred at night after this man and some of his companions had apparently been visiting some of these places in the town where liquors of a maddening character were sold. Afterward, he went on board, and knowing nothing of what had happened, next day when rumours reached the ship of what had occurred—that a coolie had been killed—there was no clear indication as to who had done the deed, but the prisoner came forward voluntarily to his Captain; and, although he did not remember having done what was charged, still, from all the circumstances related to him, he was certain that his must have been the hand which dealt the blow; and wishing no suspicion to fall upon anyone else, he had come forward prepared to take the blame upon himself.

He had never for one moment endeavoured to shield himself by any first lie. He had been told above-board from first to last. He had been told that the man who had done what he was charged with had done what he was charged with, and he had done what he was charged with. He had done what he was charged with, and he had done what he was charged with.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was with very great regret that for the second time within a very short period, a foreign seaman had come before the Court charged with homicide. It was exceedingly painful to the Court to have to pass a sentence in this case which would be seriously prejudicial to the prisoner's career of honourable service to his country. He had pleaded guilty to the offence of homicide and he had done right in confessing his crime. His Lordship felt that he was justified in extending to him the clemency of the Court by passing the smallest possible sentence, which could be given in a case where life had been taken deliberately, even though under the influence of drink. His Lordship passed sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that any hope for would depend upon his own conduct and the clemency of the Crown.

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INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH ROOFING MATERIALS.

The Executive Committee of the Fire Brigades of the Victoria Hospital on Sunday last came across a Chinaman who attempted to snatch her hand-bag. With great presence of mind, she dived to the ground and hid herself under a table. The man did not see her, and she was able to escape with her hand-bag. The man was arrested and taken to the police station.

A Chinese woman while returning to her home with a bag valued at \$40 on her wrist, met a Chinaman, who came up to her and told her that a pearl in the bag was loose and offered to set it with the help of some gum. The trusting one foolishly put with the valuable article, whereupon the man went into a shop and on leaving the establishment, he ran away with the bag.

The Matron of the Victoria Hospital on Sunday last came across a Chinaman who attempted to snatch her hand-bag. With great presence of mind, she dived to the ground and hid herself under a table. The man did not see her, and she was able to escape with her hand-bag. The man was arrested and taken to the police station.

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LARCENY BY A FILIPINO COOK.

PLEADS GUILTY AT ASSIZES TO-DAY.

Before the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions this morning, a Filipino named Gregorio Tiango was charged with having on 14th November stolen a sum of 2,000 pesos and 100 dollars, the property of Mrs. A. Ramon. On the indictment being read over to him in Spanish by Mr. N. G. Nolan, chief interpreter, the prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who appeared for the Crown (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, jun., of the Crown Solicitor's office), stated that the prisoner was a cook who had been in the employ of Mrs. Ramon and he had admitted having stolen from his mistress sum of "2,000 pesos and 100 dollars."

His Lordship—What is a peso worth? Mr. Alabaster said it was worth a little more than the Hongkong dollar. The whole amount stolen was about \$1500. The money was contained in a metal box locked up in a chamber-wood trunk; this, the prisoner broke open, extracted the money and then decamped. Next day he was seen by a friend of his mistress, to whom he confessed the theft, at the same time giving a list of names of persons among whom he said he had appropriated the money. Prisoner gave six names in all of persons who were said to have been recipients of the stolen money in sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$150, and offered to point them out to the police. With this and in view, Sergeant W. G. and all round Kowloon with him for a whole day, but the prisoner failed to find any of the parties whose names he had given and gave contradictory accounts as well. So far, the Police had not been able to trace them either.

His Lordship—Are there any extenuating circumstances? Mr. Alabaster—None, except that he has perished in imprisonment with hard labour.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIALS ADJOURNED TILL JANUARY.

The Criminal Sessions for December were formally opened this morning in the Supreme Court—the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, presiding. Nine cases, involving as many persons, were down for hearing, the list being as follows:—*Herz Lyn, larceny; Paul Potier, manslaughter; John Tan, larceny; etc.; Yeung Yau, larceny; Gregory Tiango, larceny; Wong Tak, forgery; Wong Tin, larceny; Up Tan, shooting with intent to murder and armed robbery; Fong Kan, forgery.*

The only cases disposed of to-day were those in which Paul Potier, a French sailor, was charged with manslaughter and Gregory Tiango, a Filipino cook, with larceny. In both these cases, the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Chief Justice made the following announcement to the jurors in attendance:—*Gentlemen of the panel, I think it would be a convenience not only to you but to the general public that the Sessions should be adjourned till next January. I ask you gentlemen to come again at ten o'clock on Wednesday, 4th January.*

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

LARGE JUNK RUNS INTO A STEAM-LAUNCH.

A collision occurred in the harbour shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon. While a large junk was making for the pier, a wall clipper, *Douglas*, a steam-launch, was seen to be in the direction of Bluff Pier. The accident took place opposite the Douglas Pier, when the coxswain of the launch tried to cross the junk's bow instead of her stern. On doing so, the junk ran into the launch and tore the awning at the stern, carrying away three or four pieces of canvas. Fortunately, the launch did not capsize, otherwise the Europeans on board would have performed an unheeded immersion. The accident was directly due to the carelessness of the launch coxswain.

THE CZAR'S NAME-DAY.

According to old-style Russian calendar, to-day is the 5th of December, and being the anniversary of St. Nicholas, is also the name-day of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in honour of which event the Russian Consul, Mr. V. Oettinger, held an "at home" from twelve till one o'clock at the Consulate in Queen's Buildings. Formal visits were paid by members of the Consular Corps and many other prominent local gentlemen desirous of offering congratulations to His Majesty through his representatives in Hongkong. Captain Simmonds, A.D.C. to the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, conveyed His Excellency's compliments. Mr. Nicholas II. succeeded to the Throne in 1894, and is now in his 43rd year.

DIJOU SENEK THEATRE.

There was a bumper house at the above on Saturday night in response to the attractive bill which had been advertised. Miss Vera Farraco's charming song entitled "Little Girl," written by herself was, of course, the *piece de resistance* and evoked vociferous applause. Her cow-boy song also proved a decided success. Miss Mae Montgomery and Mr. Chas. Castleman gave a delightful sketch setting forth the amenities of matrimonial developments. Later in the evening, Mr. Castleman partially stonned the audience, particularly the Chinese portion of it, by driving an ugly-looking brick and other domesticated instruments of torture into his skin and tearing the matter with a nonchalance and stoical indifference which was a little surprising. The pictures exhibited at the "Dijou" are all good.

DR. LIM BOON KENG.

With reference to Dr. Lim Boon Keng, we (Singapore Free Press) now find that after all, although he has assumed the appointments under the Chinese Government mentioned the other day, he is yet to proceed at a later date to London to join the Embassy there as Secretary, as at first stated. The substantive appointments of Dr. Lim Boon Keng now holds are Inspector-General of Government Hospital, and Medical Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior. He is now at Kalaang, Amoy, with his family, but on his way will pass through Singapore where he will be Medical Delegate of the Imperial Chinese Commission to the International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden. He will be then accompanied by his appointments at Peking, which will be filled by acting officials, and will join the London Embassy. The appointment is a rare for three years, but it is anticipated that Dr. Lim Boon Keng will remain in London only one year, returning to Peking to resume charge of his regular duties as Inspector-General of Hospital and Medical Adviser.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

A DIAMANTIC DEMONSTRATION.

The debate in the House of Lords on Lord Lansdowne's motion inviting the production of the Parliament Bill—which embodies the well-known principles of the *Veto* Resolutions passed by the Commons in April last—had a dramatic denouement. Fresh from his visit with the Premier, to the King, and from the Cabinet meeting which ensued, Lord Lansdowne announced that the Government would introduce the Parliament Bill earlier than day convention for the Leader of the Opposition. "We are prepared to put this measure for the House to take or the House to leave it," declared Lord Lansdowne, who added that no amendment would be accepted. In the course of his speech the Marquis of Lansdowne declared that if the various proposals dealing with the *Veto* were to be swept away by a dissolution, it would be not only a grave misfortune but a "very wanton affront" to Parliament. He expressed his intention of supporting the Bill of the House of Commons and would not quarrel with the Government's claim to preponderance in cases where purely financial considerations were involved. The resolution was agreed to, and the Parliament Bill was presented and read a first time.

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THE MONTE CARLO OF THE FAR EAST.

FAR EAST.

An article on Macao ("Macao: The Monte Carlo of the Far East") contributed to the November *Travel and Exploration* is of some topical interest at the present juncture in view of the recent revolution in Portugal. For Macao is one of the few remaining fragments of the great Portuguese Eastern Empire. The article, which is anonymous, gives a great deal of information on this little-known piece of "Portugal in China."

The gambling halls are in the Chinese quarter, and are by no means attractive as regards exterior or interior. These gaming houses are usually of one story only, and on the ground floor you will find an ill-lighted and ill-ventilated room, some thirty feet by fifty feet, the sole furniture of which is a table about six feet square and four feet high. Before the croupier, usually the proprietor, is a small pile of cash. In the middle of the table is a large slab of zinc divided into four sections, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. The punters place their stakes on one of the sections, but the richer players are careful not to indicate the amount of the stake, and wrap their money up in a paper, though even the most skillful croupier would find it difficult, with many eyes watching the manipulation of the cash, to add to his legitimate profits by cheating.

When all the stakes have been laid down and the zinc tablet by this time is quite concealed by little beans of coins, and the little pill-like pellets which contain the stakes of the more cautious gamblers, suspicious of the dexterity of the croupier in manipulating the cash—the croupier calls out the Chinese equivalent of *Messieurs, laissez-les-fait*. He indicates this as well by covering his own heap of cash with a brass bowl, and begins slowly and deliberately to draw out four cash at a time, with a chopstick in each hand.

movements are purposely deliberate, so as to impress the punters with the fact that "there is no deception." Ultimately the heap is reduced to one, two or three cash, or nothing remains. The winning stakes are at once paid in the proportion of three times the stakes (less the banker's commission of 10 per cent.) to those who have backed the winning numbers, 1, 2, 3, or 4, the latter number only winning when no cash remains in the heap after division.—*L. G. C. Express.*

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GRENIER'S RUBBER MANUAL.

The proprietors of "Grenier's Rubber News," an excellent fortnightly magazine that made its first appearance fourteen months ago, have now published a Rubber Manual, which may be read with considerable profit by all those interested in the industry. Many phases of the industry are treated by those who have made

Two junk owners were fined \$5 each this morn.

It is contemplated by Germany to increase the strength of her standing army to 515,831 men by 1915.

It is expected that Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition will arrive at the South Pole by December next year.

RULES for accidents occurring on the Knowlton-Canton Railway are published in the *Government Gazette*.

A COOLIE was last Saturday sentenced to one month's "hard" and "six hour" stocks for the

A CLEAN Bible has been returned with regard to communicable diseases in the Colony during

THE youth who was charged with the larceny of 2 lbs. of oil from the V.R.C. was sentenced to six weeks by Mr Wood this morning.

INVITATIONS have been issued for the annual Ball given by the Dock Company. This year, the function will be held on the 30th December.

[CR is forming rapidly in the Pelho River and it is thought that Tiesion will be closed to navigation much earlier this year than usually.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that

It is further to be observed that the name of the Eastern Entertainment Company Limited, has been struck off the Register.

A CHINAMAN was awarded six months and six hours' stock last Saturday for the larceny of 4000 catties of rice valued at \$5.52.

The name of Dr. E. C. or Whitworth Perkins (Alice Memorial Hospital) has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners in the Colony.

THE subscription offices arrive per a.s. *Chowan* and are to be drawn for at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

MR. Cheung, the enterprising local photographer, sends us an excellent photograph of

passed on the 10th instab., a large red buoy with long staff adrift:—Longitude 117° 55' E.

THE Chinese Government has decided to permit Japan to participate in the Government loan originally arranged with Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France.

A MEDICAL journal in Holland calls attention to the prevalence of opium-smoking in certain French ports. It is officially stated that for years past, of the naval officers at Brest habitually smoke opium.

Two Europeans were charged at the Magis-

chair like. Mr. E. R. Hallifax ordered each man to pay a compensation of \$1 to the chair coolies. A further fine of \$1 was imposed on

each of the defendants.

exclling. Europeans are most indignant at certain Chinese placards which have been posted advising the electors to withhold their votes from the English. The placards are believed to be the work of Chinese Reformers.

ACCORDING to a Vladivostok dispatch, the

during the first half of this year in maintaining the three Far Eastern services—Vladivostok-Shanghai, Vladivostok-Tsurgu, and Vladivostok-Kamchatka—was 300,000 roubles.

WWG are asked by the Colonial Secretary to state that the list of names of the Committee appointed to consider arrangements for the re-

caption of Idelf Imperial Highnesses and Crown-Prince and Princess of Germany-repre-

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Alec Fleming

Crutchill to be First Assistant Director of Public Works with effect from the 27th No-

transfered to the Gold Coast.

THE Chinese Government is reported to have instructed the Vice Minister to the Court of St. James, H. E. Liu Yai-lin, to approach the British Government with the request that permission be given to send more students to the English Navy in view of the re-organization of the Chinese Navy for training on the present

limit of thirty is far too small.

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Captain J. Warrack, the following changes have been made in the China Navigation Co.'s commands:—Captain Sidford of the s.s. *Szechuan* has been transferred to the s.s. *Kailong*;

Captain Mu of the s.s. *Hangcheo* has been transferred to the s.s. *Szechuan*; and Mr. G.

A CHINAMAN was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Tuesday with the larceny of a quantity of clothing valued at

\$ 9.50 from the servants' quarters of Dr. Clark's residence at No. 144 Magazine Gap,

in connection with Japan's new Tariff, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has sent a letter to the Liberals in Lancashire, stating that as Great Britain has recently succeeded in negoti-

Great Britain has recently succeeded in negotiations with France concerning the t.r.f. question and concluded a satisfactory agree-

most similar to those arranged by various countries whose trade is protected, it is expected that a similar result can be effected in negotiations with Japan.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 190 of 190, entitled—“An Ordinance to amend

the Malicious Damage Ordinance, '86; Ordinance No. 26 of 1910 entitled—An Ordinance

Ordinance, 1900. Ordinance No. 27 of 1900, entitled—An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods.

"THE Pagan Chinese" is the modest

subscription of a crimson circular which says:
the Towchang is a useless and inconvenient

have determined and fixed the 16th January, 1911 (17th day of 12th moon) to cut off our queues. It will be good if all the Chinese will follow our example too. Individuals may wear any dress they prefer after that"—mean-

log the absence of the quenda will not prevent the use of Chinese clothing.

DR. Morrison is expected to leave London on his way to Peking late in January next.

It is reported that a great strike of gold has been made on the Squirrel River, Alaska. A stampede to the scene of the discovery has taken place.

A pillar of gas was burning at Neungamme, near Hamburg, for three days, and it attracted tens of thousands of sightseers. Three immense jets were ablaze and the flame was visible for miles.

A CHINESEMAN was awarded fourteen days' "hard" and ordered to pay \$5 compensation at the Police Court on Wednesday for assaulting a Chinese woman at West End and breaking some crockery.

AVIATION cautious to claim its victims. Caught in a sudden gale while flying low at Monrovia, the Belgian aviator Pesters was dashed to the ground, and so injured that he died in hospital.

PREPARATIONS for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on January 1, 1912, are being already taken in hand. The ordinary relief movements of troops are likely to be effected by the concentration upon Delhi.

THE City Corporation has decided to confer the Freedom of the City of London upon Lord Minto, in recognition of his great services as Governor-General of India, during a period fraught with momentous issues.

THE passenger-compradore of the s.s. *Changsha* was charged at the Magistracy on Monday before Mr. J. R. Wood with having 17 tins of opium cross in his possession. His Whip ordered him to pay a fine of \$50.

A WOMAN appeared at the Police Court on Monday to answer to a charge of kidnapping a boy under 14 years of age at Shanghai. She was arrested on board the s.s. *Taihu* on her arrival in port. Case remanded.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. P. Hancox, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has just been promoted to that rank, has been appointed to command the 1st Bn. in China, and will leave Aldershot at an early date for Tientsin.

AN assistant cook of the Vienna Café was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax on Wednesday with the larceny of four knives from the Café. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defence. Case remanded.

ABOUT seventy miles of virgin forest are in flames on the Amur River below Sretensk, says a recent dispatch from Mukden, the smoke of the conflagration being so thick as to prevent steamers getting up to their winter quarters at that town.

MAURICE Cummings was again brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Wednesday to answer a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk at the Sailors' Home. His Whip sentenced defendant to one month's imprisonment.

A DISPATCH from Changchun states that after much negotiation the Japanese residing outside the limit of the city have finally consented to pay the Chinese the usual tax, the refusal to pay this having recently created so much trouble.

WE are desired to state that through the courtesy of His Excellency Admiral Gubler the Orchestra of S.M.S. *Scharnhorst* will again play at Government House during Lady Lugard's "At Home" on Friday, the 23rd inst., at 4.30 p.m.

WE are informed by the local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 3rd Dec. amounted to 25,907.8 tons and the sales during the period, to 27,351.6 tons.

ON Saturday night a daring armed robbery was carried out by about half-a-dozen men in a house in Connaught Road Central. The inmates were bound and gagged and \$7,750 in money was carried away. The Police are keeping a sharp look-out for the thieves.

THE President of the United States has appointed Mr. W. Lewis, a negro, as Assistant Attorney-General. Mr. Roosevelt, commenting on the election, says that the fight for progressive popular government has merely begun, and will certainly go on to a triumphant conclusion.

SIXTY-Wait arrested two men at No. 1, Bonham Street on the 17th inst. for running a lottery. The men appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning and the case was remanded to Wednesday next at 2.15 p.m. Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the defence.

NORWEGIAN papers to hand record that Capt. Bling of the s.s. *Drifter* received from the Chinese Government a short time ago a special medal for saving the lives of a number of Chinese when at sea a few months ago. The s.s. *Ching* was also able to save one or two men from the same wreck.

A CHINESEMAN was charged at the Police Court on Monday for the larceny of a boat-hook from a fishing junk and an anchor from a trading junk. Both the offences were committed at Shaukiwan. The defendant was discharged on the first count and sentenced to six weeks' hard on the second.

WILLIAM Booth, a runner of the R. G. A., was charged at the Magistracy on Wednesday with assaulting a Japanese woman in Ship Street. Defendant pleaded guilty and said he did not remember anything about the matter, as he was under the influence of drink at the time. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$10.

THE committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, after considering the Declaration of London on the laws of naval warfare, reported that the Declaration is not satisfactory, as under it British food supplies in neutral vessels would be exposed to the risk of deliberate destruction. The London Chamber of Commerce adopted the report.

REGARDING the recent loan agreement signed in London, while it allows complete independence of action to each nation, Reuters Agency says it abolishes financial spheres of influence, and, inasmuch as it secures equal participation in foreign loans in any portion of China, disposes of the idea of the conquest of China by one Power or another by means of railways.

SEVERAL new orders have recently been issued with reference to the study of the Chinese language by persons employed in the I. M. Customs. One of these is to the effect that before further promotion can be granted members of the Indian staff will be required to pass an examination in Chinese, while members of this department who are going home on leave next year will also have to pass a similar examination. The study of Chinese will in future become necessary in the case of employees in both the Coast Inspector's and the Engineer's Departments of the I. M. Customs.

COMMERCIAL.

20th December, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.

Allagars.....	5/-
Anglo-Javas.....	11 7/8
Anglo-Malays.....	24 1/2
Balgowans.....	10 1/2
Berains.....	6/6
Caray Uniteds.....	17/6 prem.
Castelfields.....	110 1/2
Changkat Serdangs.....	38 prem.
Cheng (part paid).....	38 prem.
Do (fully paid).....	51/8
Damanaris.....	15 1/2
Eastern Internationals.....	13 1/2 prem.
Glencolys.....	2 02
Highlands and Lowlands.....	107/6
Indragyle.....	51 1/2
Kamulangs.....	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs.....	16 1/2
Ledburys.....	6 1/2
Linglys.....	47 1/2
London Asiatics.....	13 1/2
London Ventures.....	5/-
Merlimans.....	5 1/2
Pajams.....	5 0
Rubber Trusts.....	17 1/2 prem.
Sandycrofts.....	3 1/2
Sapongs.....	27 1/2
Seafords.....	140 1/2
Shelfords.....	73 1/2
Singapore & Johores.....	51 1/2
Sungel Chohs.....	91 1/2
Sungel Kapars.....	14 1/2
Tangkabs.....	30 1/2
Toerangle.....	112 1/2
United Serdangs.....	112 1/2
United Singapores.....	34 1/2
United Sumatras.....	8 1/2
United Langkats.....	99 1/2
Duffs.....	13 1/2
Tionchs.....	37 1/2

Para Rubber 5 1/2 per lb.
NOVEMBER RUBBER RETURNS.
Agents, Paterson Simons.
TRAFALGAR—37 lbs.: Coconuts 26,000.
Agents, Coghill and Co.
KOTA TINGGI—740 lbs.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.	
Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Do demand	110 3/4
Do 4 months' sight	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	23 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	12 1/2
India T.T.	18 1/2
Do demand	18 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K.	100 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	99 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	101 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/O	110 9/16
6 months' sight L/O	110 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco New York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10 3/4
4 months' sight France	23 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	23 1/2
Bar Silver	75 1/2
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	10 1/2

RUBBER SHARE CIRCULAR.

In neither the cost of Fine Hard Para nor share quotations has there been any fluctuation during the past week, rates having remained altogether stationary from the opening to the closing period under review. Although the market is steady, we have very little business to record, which is practically due to the approaching holidays.
Allagars can be placed at 4 1/2.
Berains have probable buyers at 6 1/2.
London Ventures were negotiated at 4 1/2 closing with further buyers.
Merlimans have been sold at 4 1/2 and more shares can be placed at this figure.
Changkat Serdangs have buyers at 3 1/2.
London Asiatics are liquid for at 11 1/2.
Glencolys are unchanged with sellers at 2 1/2 and buyers at 2 1/2.
United Singapores have been put through in small lots between 3 1/2 and 3 1/2.
New Serdangs have been sold at 11 1/2.
Changkat Serdangs have probable buyers at 3 1/2.
Allor Gajhs—sales were transacted at 3 1/2. We conclude with our best wishes for the complements of the season.
Exchange—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:
On London 110 1/2 to 1 1/4
On Shanghai 74 1/2
On Singapore 74 1/2
Hongkong, 23 d December.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 3 p.m.:
Manila, December 22, 11.30 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon E, of northern Visayas or southeastern Luzon, almost stationary.
Manila, December 23, 8.30 a.m.
The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a hollow depression.

The cook of the Vienna Café who was charged with the larceny of four knives on Wednesday appeared again on Thursday before Mr. E. R. Hallifax. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defence. Evidence was called and his Worship sentenced the defendant to 48 hours' imprisonment and twelve strokes of the birch.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 18th December, 1910:—

Non-Chinese.....	437
Chinese.....	170
Total.....	607

FIVE passenger-boat owners were charged before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Harbour Office on Tuesday for unlawfully concealing the number of their boats. His Worship ordered each defendant to pay a fine of \$10. One of the defendants was further fined \$10 for making fast to the s.s. *Sang Hee* whilst under way, and \$5 for refusing to stop his boat when ordered to do so by the Police.

THE Japanese Government, it is stated, will commence the construction of the broad gauge railway some 700 miles in length, from Tokyo to Shimonoseki early in 1911, if the proposed measures receive the support of the Diet. The Tokyo to Yokohama line will become three double-track lines, consisting of the present line, a new electric car track, of which the construction will soon begin, and the proposed broad gauge track.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,029,350	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1 1/2 = \$22.45	5 %	{895 sellers \$260}
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,995	27	26	\$4,000 \$3,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	...	\$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 68,690 60,181 600,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308 \$1,000,000	none	7 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 Tls. 205,719	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all...	5 %	Tls. 125 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 124,448 105,240 \$75,985 \$1,000,000	\$287,984	{Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909.....}	%	{817 }
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$94,405 \$109,264	\$77,057	{ \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	1 1/2 %	\$150
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$50,141 361,168 \$1,000,000	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,007	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$81,153	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	{565 }
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,577,743 \$150,000 \$100,489 \$250,000	Dr. \$3,777 Nil.	\$4 1/2 for 1906	...	38
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	...	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 167,500 178,765 \$15,491	\$22,766	Dividend of \$14 for 30.6.10	1 1/2 %	\$30
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	25	25	\$1,500,000	15,161	3 1/2 % on Preferred shares only for	...	\$56 sellers
Do, Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,500,000	...	{Final div. of 2 1/2 per share (comp. 14) making in all 4 1/2 per share for '09 & an int. div. of 2 1/2 per share on acc. for '10	5 %	8 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	10	10	\$1,000,000	\$1,359	{A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4.1907 A bonus of 5 %	6 %	\$12 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$103,610	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$124
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$125,893	\$3 for 1897	...	\$22 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,500,000 \$12,289	\$1,435	{Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 1 1/2 % (coupon No. 15).....}	9 %	Tls. 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	none	none	First year	...	Rs. 10
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,000,000	none	\$4 per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$3
50,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15...	...	37/6
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	...	...	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	...	\$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,992 \$1,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$51 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$21,000	\$12,717	3 1/2 % for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	\$53
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 1,000,000	Tls. 3,228	{Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 6 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 1,000,000	9,228	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 Tls. 74,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.13	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000	\$1,277	8 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$224 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$2,777	{ \$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	{201 buyers \$201 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,771	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$97 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$25,045	\$1,850	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$6
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$13 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 Tls. 1,325,045	Tls. 63,960	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	11,991	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$99 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.....	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 Tls. 8,000,000	Dr. \$0,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$9,151	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	24 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000	Dr. \$,872	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 50
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	Tls. 4,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 48 1/2
Say Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,900	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 42 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,000,000	\$1,488	15 % per share for 1909	6 1/2 %	58 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000	\$1,211	60 cents for 1909	...	95 cents buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	35	35	\$1,000,000	\$1,044	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	57 sales
Do, Do. Special shares	50,000	31 1/2	31 1/2	\$1,000,000	\$1,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	\$17 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,890	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	\$17 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$3 1/2 & 3 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$19 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,798	{A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year end. 28.2.10...}	6 %	{20 }
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,662	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	...	\$12 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$9,470	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	...	\$12 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Kowloon Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	Tls. 31,682	{2nd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 %	Tls. 103
Maatschappij op Mijn- Bosch en Landbouw plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10...	5 1/2 %	{54 sellers \$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	18,640	None	...	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000	Tls. 3,228	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 105
Benefit shares	13,200	50	35	none	none	First year	...	560 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	1,300	Malpobog Monnaie	Malpobog Monnaie	none	none	None	...	\$800 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$21,096	None	8 %	\$25
Union Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$27,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$24 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000	\$428	15 % per ordinary share for year ended 31.5.10...	5 %	\$14 sellers
Yatkin Limited,	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,041	55 cents for 1909	5 %	\$3 sellers
Yatkin (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$5,000	\$2,014	3 % for 1909	...	\$6
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	...	none	\$721	None	...	\$2 1/2 sales